

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

THE DAILY WORKER

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BANKERS SEEK TO PROP TOTTERING GERMANY

Here Is "The Daily"! Oil Trust's Open Shop Guilty of Disaster

In the first issue of the Weekly Worker, Feb. 2, 1922, we wrote, "This, the first edition of The Worker, is the advance agent of The Daily Worker."

Now, in this first issue of The Daily Worker, we join hands with the comrades of the Communist International in declaring that the Daily is but "the forerunner of more revolutionary dailies in other parts of the country."

Thus, from one advance position, we move forward to another next ahead. The Daily is here, and we turn a new page in the world story of labor's struggle. Another chapter begins for America's working class. The first English-language Communist Daily in the world has been realized.

Only the momentous developments of the not far future will reveal the tremendous significance of this present historic achievement.

A giant is born! A new voice is raised, battling for the workers and farmers of America, carrying its promise of more such voices; of many Communist Dailies to come!

Not only in Russia, in Germany, in Italy, in the Scandinavian countries, in Czechoslovakia, in France, in Mexico, and in a host of other lands, but in those countries where the English language dominates as well, the Communist message will now spread daily among the marching, militant hosts of the exploited in the cities and on the land.

The Daily is born! It comes to fight! It comes to inspire and call the many to struggle! The Daily Worker is the voice of the whole working class!

The Daily has already aroused its enemies. The labor lieutenants of the established order, joined with the big business interests, the bankers, the merchant princes, the landlords and other profiteers, in a declaration of the National Civic Federation, seeking to prejudice the workers and farmers against it.

Secretary of State Hughes, at Washington, has translated and published in the subsidized press of this country, an article appearing in Moscow, in the press of the Russian workers, and farmers, voicing their joy that the English-language Communist Daily in the United States is to be. Thus Hughes seeks to prejudice American labor.

But we have no fears. The bosses have declared The Daily their enemy, even before its first issue appeared. They know they have cause to fear The Daily. They know it will raise the standards of a real struggle against the few who rob and plunder the many, and keep them in submission. They know The Daily is a challenge to the continuance of their ruthless and bandit rule.

We have no fears because we know that the workers and farmers of the United States will rapidly rally in support of The Daily in increased numbers.

The Daily appears in Chicago but it is the expression of the oppressed workers and farmers of the whole nation. Its daily arrival in the shops, factories, mills and mines will be cheered by the workers because they will recognize in it their champion. It will be hailed by the agonizing tillers of the soil as their powerful weapon against bankers, landlords and the profiteers in the wealth they produce but do not enjoy.

The Daily fights for the new Communist order, where all classes will vanish for the first time in the history of civilization. But it also fights for the shorter workday, increased wages to meet the rising cost of living, better working conditions, against child labor, against injunctions and other judicial attacks on the workers, for free speech, free press, free assembly, against the efforts to divide and crush the foreign and native-born workers, for the liberation of all class-war prisoners and the wiping-out of all anti-labor legislation. The Daily fights for the organization of all labor and the strengthening of its ranks everywhere. It is for the organization of the unorganized and for amalgamation as two powerful weapons to prepare for the coming industrial depression and unemployment immediately ahead.

The Daily raises the slogan "The land for the users of the land." Landlordism and tenantry must go. The Daily declares for a moratorium for all working farmers on their debts for a period of five years. It fights against the degradation of working farmers into peonage, against the creation of an American peasantry.

Tremendous struggles confront The Daily! It will not weaken before them! It will grow in the fight, because with each new struggle new masses of workers and farmers will recognize The Daily as theirs, and they will rally behind it.

The Daily Worker belongs to all who labor.

It is the rich possession of all who toil. Workers! Farmers! Rally to The Daily! Make it strong, with the strength of your numbers. Make it powerful thru your will to struggle and conquer!

Long Live The Daily Worker! Hail the triumph of America's Workers and Farmers!

DEATH FOR 40, INJURE MANY AT PEKIN, ILL.

Rockefeller Concern Smashed Workers' Organization

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press
and "The Daily Worker")

PEKIN, Ill.—Establishment of the open shop, criminal negligence on the part of the company and efficiency stunts are given by the survivors as the direct causes for the fatal dust explosion at the Corn Products Refining Company's plant here.

The main blow-up occurred when explosive dust was lit in the dry starch department of the plant. This was caused by a minor explosion in the grinding room that shot a flame thru the spiral conveyor into the dry room, according to men who were at work in the plant at the time.

Between 35 and 40 workmen were killed in the explosion and 35 others injured so badly that many of them will die. There were no dust elimination suction-fans in the wrecked building and no precautions against explosions were taken since the union in the plant was destroyed. During the war the plant, which employs 800 men was organized and won union recognition thru a decision of the War Labor Board.

In the general attack against the workers, the Rockefeller concern was at the height of its power. The company refused recognition and initiated a fight on the union which lasted many months. In a year the union was completely destroyed and the open shop established. This system here meant that every man with union affiliations or sympathies was summarily fired, an elaborate spy system installed and the "American Plan" of efficiency put into effect. Except for the 8-hour day all concessions won by the union were lost.

The starch plant operates 24 hours a day with 3 shifts, seven days a week. Explosions are not unknown in this kind of plants. This same company has experienced them in their works at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Edgewater, N. J. The men worked in constant fear. The grinding room of the starch works here was built to accommodate explosions. The walls and ceiling were of glass. This explosion began in the grinding room where the walls easily gave way, the men who have since died in the hospitals were from this department. The dry starch building where the main explosion took place is connected with the grinding-room by a conveyor which carries the starch to be powdered and packed for shipment.

It is in this department that the plant's production is measured and loaded for market. The building was an old one that was not made over in the re-construction of the plant. There were 35 or 40 men employed on its 4 different floors. The explosion spent its force here, completely demolishing the building as though it were an egg shell. Every man in the department was killed.

While the union was functioning one of its conditions was that two men be kept at work in the dry starch building removing the dust. On Sunday, because of union double-time the plant was shut down, and this opportunity was taken by the dust men to "blow" the machines and clean the conveyors. Since the fall of the union no attention had been paid the dust and it had accumulated in deadly quantities thru out the entire building. The three shifts that pack and load the day's output compete with each others for production records. Survivors say that the only consideration paid by the "Efficiency experts" to the dust was a childish instruction to the men who sweep the floor to wrap their brooms with burlap.

The plant is a ghastly sepulchre of ice for the curious crowds that mill around the high steel fence of the plant. Ten miles away in Peoria's most luxurious hotel, federal and state officers are in conference to "investigate" the explosion. The Corn Products Company is a Standard Oil concern.

THREE BANKERS GO TO BERLIN



UNITED FARMERS IN BIG FIGHT ON THE MILK TRUST

Profiteers Can't Disrupt Producers' Unions

The milk supply of Chicago has been reduced 75% as a result of the attempt of the profiteering milk corporations to disrupt the Milk Producers' Association.

Until recently there were two associations of milk producers in the field and as is the case where there are two rival labor unions in the same industry, the bosses played one association against the other.

Recently however, the two organizations of milk producers united and decided to resist the efforts of the Milk Trust to reduce the price of milk to the producer.

All the plants of the Bowman Dairy company are picketed, and roads leading to them are watched by the farmers. Their language is talking on a progressive color, such terms as a "united front" and "solidarity" being heard frequently.

F. T. Fowler, president of the Milk Producers' Association declares that according to a statement issued by Secretary Pushkevich of the city Council of Living Committee the distributor now charging 14 cents a quart, could sell at 12 cents and still make a 21% profit.

The Milk Producers' Association has appealed to the Chicago Federation of Labor to assist them in getting a charter from the A. F. of L. This is the first time a producing farmers organization has asked to join the A. F. of L. and the move is hailed as another link between the farmers and city workers. When the farmers get a charter it is expected that the milk wagon drivers' union will refuse to handle scab milk.

McAdoo Unmasked as Original Russian Recognition Foe While Hughes' Plot Falls by Wayside

(Washington Correspondence to "The Daily Worker")
WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Russian Soviet Government, thru its foreign minister, George Tchitcherin, in reply to the obvious suggestion for diplomatic rapprochement contained in President Coolidge's address to congress, held out the olive branch for a joint conference to compose the outstanding differences between Russia and the United States, Secretary of State Hughes within 24 hours, with a haste unheard of in diplomatic procedure, dispatched a note to Moscow via Riga slamming the door in the face of the Soviet Republic.

But the closing of the door of recognition to Soviet Russia by Secretary Hughes serves as an excellent opening for the big fight for recognition by the progressive senators who have been collecting data on the (Continued on page 2.)

Expose Oil Trust's Open Shop

THE DAILY WORKER will publish a series of articles on the recent disaster at Pekin, Ill., and the conditions among the workers there both before and after the disaster. Tom Tippet, who covered the disaster in the Standard Oil Trust's Open Shop plant, in the story appearing in an adjoining column, will write the series. Watch for it!

Help Break Rockefeller's Grip

Daily Worker Sub Rates Cut!

Subscription rates to THE DAILY WORKER have been materially reduced. The new rates are set at \$6 a year, \$3.50 for 6 months and \$2 for 3 months outside of Chicago. By carrier in Chicago the rate remains at \$10 a year and \$1 per month; by mail in Chicago prices have been reduced to \$8 a year and \$4.50 for 6 months.

With the new low prices asked for THE DAILY WORKER, it is expected that within the next few months it will have more readers than any other daily labor paper in America has ever secured.

For the Chicago readers and prospective Chicago readers, who may query why the rates are higher for Chicago than in other places, it is explained that due to the fact that second class mail privileges are extended only for mail outside of Chicago, mailing costs within the city are more than \$2 a year higher than for outside.

Those who have subscribed for THE DAILY WORKER at the higher prices, will receive the paper for a proportionately longer period of time. THE DAILY WORKER business office announces.

Section One.

There are three sections to this issue of "The Daily Worker," including 16 pages in all. See that you get all of them.

U. S. AIDS WALL STREET DOLLAR PLOT

Great Fear of Labor's Growing Discontent In Europe

Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes will preside over the first session of the sub-committee of experts investigating the German financial situation under auspices of the Reparations Commission in Paris on January 14th. The other sub-committee charged with the investigation of the export of German capital will delay meeting until Jan. 21st, so as to give Henry M. Robinson, its American member, a chance to arrive on time for the sessions.

These conferences to fix Germany's ability to pay reparations will perhaps be the biggest gathering of financiers since the close of the war. Should these bankers fail to prop up tottering Germany the chances of a working class revolution sweeping Europe will be greater than ever. Fifteen delegates representing the financial and industrial brains of the United States, England, France, Belgium and Italy will convene to devise ways and means of compelling the German working masses to pay billions in reparations while at the same time continuing to pay heavy tribute to the German capitalists and landlords.

U. S. Representatives Reacting to the prominent interests

Reginald McKenna, formerly British Chancellor of the Exchequer and now Chairman of the Midland Bank; Mr. Athlani, director of the Banque Paribas; and Jean V. Parmentier, one of the managers of the Credit Foncier de France.

America's "Big Three" at the conference are typical representatives of Big Business. They are all out-and-out reactionaries and uncompromising enemies of the workers.

Brigadier General Dawes is the one who sold McKinley, the first imperial president, to the American people. He is President of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois. General Dawes, often called "Hell-and-Marion" Dawes, was Chairman of the General Purchasing Board handling supplies for the American military forces, and was the first Director of the Budget. "Hell-and-Marion" Dawes is an open-shopper and an out-and-out anti-laborer whose attitude towards labor is best summed up in an address he recently delivered to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce in which he said that "the politicians these days are afraid of the labor unions, many of which are headed by criminals. We need men who are not afraid of men who are ready to fight."

Morgan Interests Well Represented

Owen D. Young, the second American member, is one of the directors of the International Chamber of Commerce, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Bankers Trust Company, and Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America which was recently attacked by the Federal Trade Commission for exercising an illegal monopoly of wireless transmission circuits throughout the world. Mr. Young was a member of Wilson's second Industrial Conference and is now Chairman of the General Electric Co. which has extensive interests in Europe.

Henry M. Robinson, the third American representative, is a Los Angeles lawyer and financier. He is president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles and is prominently identified with many other financial and industrial institutions. Mr. Robinson is closely associated with the steel and rubber industries, power development companies in Southern California, and the anti-union American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Thru the appointment of Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson the Morgan interests are well represented. E. R. Steinbock and Dwight W. Morrow who are partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. are also directors of the General Electric Co. Mr. Robinson has for many years been closely associated with J. P. Morgan himself. How much importance our financiers attach to these conferences is evident from the following statement (Continued on Page 12)

"A WEEK!"

A Chance at Last to Get a Glimpse of the New Literature Created by the Young Writers of Soviet Russia. Watch "THE DAILY WORKER" for the First Installment of the World-Famous Bolshevik Novel "A WEEK," by Iury Libedinsky, an Epic of the Russian Revolution.

WILL APPEAR SOON!

SCAB RESTAURANT REFUSED LICENSE BY LABOR SOLONS

Citizens' Alliance Is Frantic Over Defeat

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Despite the efforts of Sam Levy, lobbyist for the Citizens' Alliance, the open shop organization in this city, the labor aldermen in the city council successfully countered an attempt to give an operating license to restaurants run by George Demos and Stafford because of their known antagonism to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union.

Levy had been consulting frantically with Alderman Brown and Buck to get the licenses thru the council, but due to the prompt action of Alderman Bastis, labor, in moving to strike the two anti-labor restaurants from the license lists, the attempt of the reactionaries fell thru. The motion to refuse the licenses was supported by Aldermen Bastis, Scott, Gisslen, Bencke, Dunleavy and Hadley and was carried by the council with the opposition of the tools of the Citizens' Alliance.

GREETINGS

from
the
Friends
of
Soviet Russia
(National Office)

The Daily Worker.

The Hughes' Plot Falls by the Wayside

(Continued from page 1)

question. The senators who have recently returned from Europe, without exception, favor recognition. This fact has angered Mr. Hughes, who unofficially informed the public thru the press, that their views have caused indignation among administration officials.

"Upon what meat does this bewhiskered statesman feed that he has grown so great?" asks the Chicago Herald-Examiner. Are these men not entitled to as much credit for their reports as the lackeys of Mr. Hughes, George B. Harvey, the yankee devotee of knee breeches and Haig and Haig, and the millionaire funkier, Myron T. Herrick?

Secretary Hughes Got Stung

No sooner had Mr. Hughes disposed of the pesky Bolshevik menace than the latter turned itself as if by magic into a hornet's nest. Angry progressive senators began to buzz ominously around the secretary's ears. Senator Ladd of North Dakota introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of state to provide the senate with information concerning its Russian policy, particularly with reference to any "secret agreements, confidential understandings, diplomatic arrangements or verbal contracts" existing between the State Department and foreign nations "with a view to prohibiting, restricting or retarding trade" between Russia and the United States. The secretary was also requested to furnish the senate with all information concerning the alleged activities of the Russian government in spreading propaganda here.

Daunted but not subdued Mr. Hughes immediately gave the public a sample of the kind of "evidence" his Department of Justice can turn out at a moment's notice by making public an alleged letter of instructions from the Communist International to the Workers Party of America. This letter after going into the technical details of making bombs and training bomb throwers wound up with a fourth of July peroration hoping that in the not far distant future the red flag would be raised over the White House.

This did not take very well, so instead of open fabrication, forgery was resorted to. The secretary of state next had his agents translate or mistranslate an article from the Nov. 7, 1922, issue of Izvestia, the official organ of the Soviet Government, designed to prove that the Communist International and the Soviet government were identical.

Editor Charges Forgery

M. Steklov, editor of Izvestia, accused Secretary of State Hughes of changing the sense of the article. "Mr. Hughes," he writes, "having extracted a few lines out of the general context of the article, added several lines of his own, thus changing the sense. Despite the external coincidence of the separate words, I still categorically declare that by giving my words in the manner Mr. Hughes did, he consciously committed forgery."

M. Steklov continues: "As regards the material bonds between Soviet Russia and the Communist International, as contained in the November article, Mr. Hughes omitted the following phrase: 'The matter at issue is not material assistance about which the bourgeois press is speaking, which is a myth, but bonds of a spiritual nature.'"

Mr. Hughes in his willingness to obey the dictates of the international bankers who are fighting Russian recognition has apparently bit off more than he can chew. There is division even in administration circles. It is reported on good authority that even the Department of Justice doubts its ability to furnish Mr. Hughes with the kind of documents necessary to make good before a senatorial committee the charges of Soviet plots in the

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United States. Very few senators place any credence in Department of Justice "evidence" particularly since the disclosures brought out by Frank P. Walsh in his investigation of stool pigeon activities prior to the trials of William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg at St. Joseph, Michigan.

U. S. Found Guilty

But while Mr. Hughes and William J. Burns were putting their ingenuity to the test for the ordeal ahead of them the Senate judiciary committee was quietly going ahead with an investigation of the investigators. While Mr. Hughes was bleating about mythical Soviet propaganda in America the judiciary committee was bringing in a verdict of "guilty" against the United States government on the charge of carrying on propaganda—yes and "force and violence"—against Soviet Russia.

This information is embodied in document 86, the result of the investigation of war loans by this country to foreign powers. A Universal Service dispatch under date of January 2 states:

"This series of amazing transactions with Boris Bakhmeteff, 'ambassador without a government' showed that a considerable part of the proceeds of the loans Mr. Hughes demands the Soviet government recognize

The Cause of Bad Dreams



before this country will enter into any negotiations looking to a resumption of relations with the support of Soviet enemies.

"Secretary Hughes in his flat rejection of Tschitcherine's overtures said the spreading of propaganda in the United States was the most serious offense of the Soviet government. The Senate judiciary committee's inquiry unearthed a memorandum prepared by R. M. Leffingwell, then assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for the Secretary of the Treasury on December 10, 1917, a little over a month after the Soviets overthrew the Kerensky regime, which contains these recommendations:

Real Plotters Exposed

"I think the present situation calls for large expenditures for propaganda and for relief, and that food and military supplies should be sent forward to Russia; that so far as money is in hand, here available, for that purpose, it should be used, and that so far as it is wanting the President's discretionary fund should be used."

"It is important also that the United States should decide promptly whether it will give aid to Kalandin and the southern Russians" (fighting the Soviets).

The committee found: "According to a partial report by President Wilson at the expenditures made by him under the \$150,000,000 appropriation given him for the purpose of prosecuting the war, it appears he spent \$15,815,523.17 for investigations, relief work, etc., in Russia in 1917 and 1918."

A costly campaign. The report includes \$25,000 for a publicity campaign in Russia. Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo suggested the policy which has been followed in the matter of nonrecognition of the Soviet government.

He demanded not only that all of the terms and conditions of the Russian debt be recognized, but that all of the transactions with Bakhmeteff be ratified. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, commenting on the publication of the Hughes' forgery, declared, "It is inconceivable that the President of the United States would have in his message to Congress, tacitly invited the Russian government to apply formally for recognition had either the Department of State or the Attorney General, had in their possession such information as Mr. Hughes now points to. I think it will be proved beyond question that the evidence which they have is a myth and the product of the unbalanced minds of some sleuth who for some time past a la A. Mitchell Palmer has been able to see long-whiskered bolsheviks hovering over the capitol here in Washington. . . . In my opinion the detective dream will be exploded when it reaches the floor of the Senate."

McAdoo's Plan

The vendetta of Secretary Hughes against Russia is revealed as the brain child of Mr. McAdoo, Ku Klux Klan favorite as presidential aspirant in the Democratic party. Tho in two different political camps they prove themselves loyal servants of the money power against the money powers' common enemy. The son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson, the world's champion political mountebank will soon seek to rally the workers of this country to his banner, but the workers will remember the unholy alliance between McAdoo the Democrat and Hughes the Republican against the Workers government of Russia.

While Mr. Hughes and his masters carry on this crusade against the Soviet Republic the nations of Europe are vying with each other in making trade agreements or political agreements with that country and while the Soviet idea is as repugnant to the European business men as it is to American capitalists the former have a sense of reality and know that whether they deal with Russia or not the Soviet idea is bound to win as it knows no barriers. And before long millions of American unemployed workers will be asking Mr. Hughes the well fed politician, why he continues to shut off the great Russian market from the producers of America's factories thus shutting off employment from American workers.

Union men favor the TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE because— It's so good, that it is something to Foster.

GREETINGS

from
General Cleaners and
Tailors
2603 W. North Ave. Chicago
Proletarian Prices
for
Professional Services.
A. WHITEMAN.

GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL

This Appeal, Soon To Be Heard, Is The Cornerstone of Michigan Defense



To All Friends of Militant Labor:

The workers of America are faced with the menace of the Johnson Bill—a "Super-Blacklist" against alien workers, and the Sterling Bill—a national anti-syndicalism bill, so drastic that under its provisions the simple exhibition of a button or emblem denoting sympathy with Soviet Russia or workers' Germany might be interpreted as rendering a worker liable to five years in prison or \$5,000 fine, or both.

Whether this Sterling Bill passes or not depends on the opposition labor puts up, and to a large extent upon the number of convictions secured under the state laws. Thus, the Michigan anti-syndicalism law becomes the focus of attention—and the Foster-Ruthenberg defense paramount in importance.

The official labor baiters of the Burns-Daugherty "Department of Justice," stinging from past defeats, have now turned their attention to Michigan and are out to smash the Ruthenberg appeal, which is about to be heard.

The Ruthenberg Appeal is the cornerstone of the Michigan Defense—if the appeal is successful, it is extremely unlikely that the cases of the other 32 defendants will be brought to trial at all.

The Defense Council must have plenty fighting material and must not be obliged to leave things undone for lack of funds.

This makes it necessary for the defense to concentrate all its energies and resources on the period just ahead. The Labor Defense Council sends out the immediate slogan, "GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL."

We ask that you come to the support of the Foster-Ruthenberg Defense—generously and NOW. Send your contribution and what you can collect from others on the contribution blank printed below.

You may have already in the past supported the Labor Defense Council and sacrificed for the defense of Foster and Ruthenberg. But the present situation is critical. Keep the Michigan defendants out of jail, free to lead the fight of the workers.

GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL!

Fraternally yours,

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL

Room 307, Federation Bldg.
166 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Robert M. Buck, Chairman. William Z. Foster,
Eugene V. Debs, Vice-Chairman. Sec'y Defendants' Com.
Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., Frank P. Walsh,
Vice-Chairman. Chief Counsel for Defendants.
Moritz J. Loeb, Secretary. George Maurer, Acting Sec'y.
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LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, Chicago, Ill.

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WHERE MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND WORKERS BANK

AMALGAMATED IN \$3,000 GIFT TO GERMAN WORKERS

Clothing Workers Plan Drive on West Coast

The General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in session in Chicago, voted \$3,000 to the needle trade workers of Germany, who are now in a condition of extreme want as a result of the terrible state of that country brought on by the decline and demoralization of the capitalist system.

Sidney Hillman, General President of the Amalgamated, in a special interview to The Daily Worker declared that the organization was in a very satisfactory condition despite the depression in the industry.

Organization Drive Planned

A plan is being formulated for an organization campaign on the Pacific coast where the industry is newly established and rapidly spreading in the ready-made clothing business.

The report of the American-Russian Industrial Corporation, with recommendations that will further advance the Amalgamated's assistance to Soviet Russia, was adopted. A large number of organizers will be placed in the field at once, declared President Hillman. Their activities will be mainly directed toward what are known as the out-of-town shops, where the attempt is made by employers to establish old sweat-shop conditions.

Big Fund on Hand

The Board decided to establish an Unemployment Insurance Fund. In the New York market along the lines now existing in the Chicago market. The Fund now held in the Chicago district amounts to three quarters of a million dollars.

Favorable condition in the affairs of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' two banks are reported. Their combined resources at the present time are in excess of five million dollars.

Greetings from

Greek Branch W. P.
Cleveland, Ohio.

The American Rebel



Saturday Night: He tells the Boss to go to Hell.

Monday Morning: He slinks back to work, as Meek as can be.

Secretary Hughes Continues To Spread Communist Propaganda

The latest eruption of the bewhiskered Secretary of State to come to our attention as we go to press is a letter sent to the Workers Party of America by Gregory Zinoviev, Chairman of the Communist International, greeting the American party on its decision to start a Communist daily. A telegram to the same effect was printed in "THE WORKER", but the complete text of the article which appeared in the Moscow Pravda, Dec. 14, last, was translated by Mr. Hughes' retainers and sent out over the wires to the American newspapers.

We desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Hughes for this excellent piece of Communist propaganda. His friend Gompers will not thank him for it.

"The American workers whose thoughts and ideas for many years have been dominated by Gompers and Hillquit are beginning now to bestir themselves and rally around the young American Communist party," the translation says.

"Whoever desires," the translation continues, "to aid the Communist party to become, not a guild organization defending only the narrow class interests of the proletariat, but a party of the proletariat, such a person must, after having established a workers' party, direct its attention also to the conquest of the peasantry. In this respect the American Communist first felt out the new path. The American Communists have founded the labor farmers' party (preserving to be sure their Communist proletarian party as an independent organization.)

"Let the American comrades with still greater energy labor to conquer before all the hearts of the American proletariat, to snatch the American

working class and its labor unions out of the tenacious, dead embrace of Gompers and other agents of capitalism."

14 Washington State Politicals
SEATTLE.—There are 14 political and classwar prisoners in Washington state instead of nine, as previously reported. C. E. Payne, editor, Industrial Worker, lists eight Centralists, I. W. W., defendants convicted. One was declared criminally insane. He is to be confined until a sanity board or physician of some kind declares him mentally responsible. The other seven are sentenced to serve 25 to 40 years each in the penitentiary for defending their hall in 1919 against an American legion mob.

Merrick Framrup Trial Jan. 15
HAVERHILL, Mass.—John E. Merrick, the shoe worker being held under \$15,000 bond to answer a charge of planting dynamite at the shoe factory of Knips Bros. Inc., Haverhill, will go to trial on or about Jan. 15.

ANGLO-SAXON SECTION, MOSCOW IMMIGRANTS' CLUB, GREETES DAILY

Leontyevsky 16, Moscow, Russia. The English-speaking immigrants in Moscow, having suffered at the hands of Capitalism in America and Great Britain, and now living in freedom in the Workers' and Peasants' Republic of Soviet Russia, send GREETINGS TO THE "DAILY WORKER", ORGAN OF THE FIGHTING WORKERS AND FARMERS OF AMERICA, AND TO THE WORKERS PARTY.

Workers and Farmers of America, support your fighting "Daily"! Rally to your Party!

Success to the "Workers' Daily"! Long live the Workers Party and the Workers and Farmers of America!

On behalf of the Bureau,
With Communist Greetings,
JOHN EMERY,
H. GERISH.

AMALGAMATION IN AUSTRALIA
A movement is now on foot in Australia to amalgamate all the various unions in the government railway services of Australia into one powerful union. If this scheme is carried out it will make the railway union the largest on the Australian continent.

Amalgamated Food Workers Expose Despicable Fink In Employ of the Hotel Owners

Thru the clever work of Miss Dorothy Elster, office employee at New York Headquarters of the Amalgamated Food Workers of America, Harry Pulver, stool pigeon in the pay of the Hotelmen's Association and member of the Hotel Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated was exposed and expelled from the union.

A picture of this miserable chunk of protoplasm appears in the January 1st issue of the Free Voice, official organ of The Amalgamated Food Workers.

He is a typical specimen of the degenerate that can be found to do this kind of work.

Pulver joined the Hotel Workers branch last summer and immediately approached Miss Elster with a view to inducing her to turn over the names of the members of the union to the Hotel owners. For this work his boss promised to pay her \$15.00 a week and additional sums for such special services as she might be called upon from time to time.

Miss Elster, informed, M. Obermeier, Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, at once of this offer and the latter instructed her to appear disposed to accept the offer with a view of getting the goods on the fink. She gave him lists which she assured him were secured from Obermeier. Pulver gave her \$15.00 and a five dollar bill on Dec. 10.

The spy signed a document guaranteeing to pay Miss Elster the sum of \$30.00 per week in the event of her losing her position as a result of her work for him. This document she immediately turned over to Obermeier.

The officers of the New York Hotel Workers' Union and particularly the young girl, Miss Elster, are to be complimented for their action in immediately putting the skids under this human sewer rat. He is only one of the many that infest the labor movement. And the fact that the trade unions, conservative as well as radical are their happy hunting ground bears evidence to the fear in which the unions are held by the employing class.

The unions are the first line of defense of the workers against their exploiters and the latter use every dirty method to smash the unions and expose their membership to danger. When a radical union such as the Hotel Workers exists, the bosses are still more willing to get rid of it because its officers are imbued not alone with the intention to improve the daily conditions of the workers but to reach far beyond that to the goal which will end all exploitation with the emancipation of all workers from wage slavery and the establishment of the Proletarian state on the ruins of the capitalist system.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

The Workers' Daily

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

The Daily Worker comes into existence due to the remarkable efforts of thousands of workers of this country. It was on the funds subscribed to and contributed by thousands of workers that made it possible to begin the publication of the first Communist daily in the English language. And now that the Daily Worker is no more a dream but a reality the workers must not cease to take the keenest interest in it.

It is up to the militant workers to boost the circulation of their daily among their fellow workers in the trade unions, shops, factories, mines and mills.

Every reader of the Daily must also become one of its regular correspondents. A Communist paper must reflect the life of the workers. This can be made possible only when the workers themselves write for the "Worker" about their every-day experiences. It matters little whether the articles and letters written by the workers for their paper are written in correct English or in polished literary style. It is the contents, the facts, that count.

The editorial staff of "The Daily Worker" will take care of the literary side of such articles and letters coming from the rank and file, from the thousands of wage-slaves who make "The Daily Worker" possible. Letters to "The Daily Worker" coming from the rank and file, even if not all published, serve as a source of inspiration to the editors, enabling them to get direct information about the needs of the workers in various parts of the country, of their bitter every-day experiences.

The workers have made the appearance of the Daily possible by contributing the necessary funds. They must now build its circulation among the broad masses of their fellow workers and must become part and parcel of its editorial staff.

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER, THE PAPER OF THE WORKERS, FOR THE WORKERS, AND BY THE WORKERS.

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THE DAILY WORKER

GREETES THE WORKING-CLASS

On the occasion of its first issue THE DAILY WORKER pledges:

- To support the workers of the United States and everywhere in the world, in their struggle against the capitalist class.
- To fight always for the interests of the workers.
- To participate in the daily struggles to increase the strength and conditions of the workers.
- To direct its attention always toward the goal of complete emancipation.
- To work to build up the strength and militancy of the trade unions.
- To help organize the unorganized workers.
- To help to organize and build up a militant mass labor party.

The Militants of the American Labor Movement Are Rallying Around THE DAILY WORKER For the EDUCATION ORGANIZATION EMANCIPATION OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS

If you are a wage-worker you will want to read THE DAILY WORKER because it is the only daily paper published in the English language that fights all the time for your interests.

If you are a trade unionist you will want to read THE DAILY WORKER because it is the only daily paper that understands your problems and is willing to fight for your organization and advancement.

THE DAILY WORKER will fulfill all the newspaper needs of the working-class.

All the news of the world that is of interest to the workers will be printed in its columns, so that American workers can learn about what is happening in politics, the labor movement, in industry and as a result of this information, be better able to solve the problems of the American labor movement.

THE DAILY WORKER editorials and articles will clarify the issues of the labor struggle and show the way to victorious activity.

THE DAILY WORKER cartoons will dramatize the issues and stimulate the workers to action.

If you are a REBEL you will not only want to read THE DAILY WORKER yourself, but you will also want every worker you meet to read it, because you know that THE DAILY WORKER is the most powerful weapon of education, agitation and organization that has ever been placed in the hands of the militant American workers.

THE DAILY WORKER,

1640 N. Hasted St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find \$..... for
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WORKER.

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CITY.....

STATE.....

(Write very plainly or print out name and address.)

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	\$1.00 per Month
BY MAIL.....	\$8.00 per Year
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We greet with joy and exultation the statement of the C. E. C. that The Daily Worker will appear on the 13th of January.

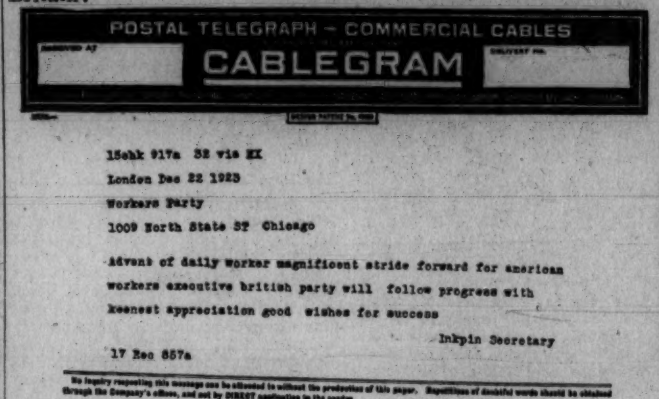
District No. 3, in convention assembled, considers the successful campaign for the establishment of The Daily Worker as a major achievement of the party and pledge our support to it.

The Daily Worker must from the date of its appearance grow in strength and influence.

LONG LIVE THE FIRST ENGLISH COMMUNIST DAILY!

British Communist Party Cables Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

Here is a reproduction of the cable received from Albert Inkpin, secretary of the British Communist Party, greeting "The Daily Worker" on behalf of the Communist workers of Great Britain:



Irish-American Workers Greet "The Daily Worker"

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY.

With the signing of the treaty bringing the so-called Irish Free State into existence the movement for Irish independence in the United States went on the rocks. The capitalist politicians who graced the platform when the propaganda for an Irish Republic was at its highest immediately accepted the new order of things and the great majority of them boasted the imperialistic Free State just as ardently as they had formerly shouted for the Republic.

The Irish movement in the United States has always been the foothold of capitalistic politics. Radicals paid very little attention to it, being of the opinion that it is nationalistic and therefore untouchable.

Communists however not being petrified dogmatists who have swallowed the three volumes of Das Kapital but failed to digest them appreciate the propaganda value of the movement for the national liberation of oppressed peoples and are taking a lively interest in all such movements.

Nationalism in Ireland which takes on an anti-imperialist character is serving the purpose of weakening British imperialism, therefore communists support the Republican agitation in Ireland and the Irish-American organizations that support the Irish republicans even though these organizations are minus a constructive program or accept the fact of the class struggle.

The rank and file of the Irish workers in America are in favor of the Republican movement in Ireland and are providing the finances with which De Valera and his faction wage the struggle at home. Many of them, however, are not satisfied with De Valera's leadership because he does not know that their duty is to fight for freedom here in America as well as for Irish freedom three thousand miles away.

The Irish workers of America who hold the same ideal of a republic as was held by James Connolly greet the Daily Worker and pledge themselves to support it. They know from experience that the truth cannot be expected from the capitalist press.

They know that their duty is to fight for freedom here in America as well as for Irish freedom three thousand miles away.

The Irish workers of America who hold the same ideal of a republic as was held by James Connolly greet the Daily Worker and pledge themselves to support it. They know from experience that the truth cannot be expected from the capitalist press.

Dr. Rasnick (The well-known Pittsburgh Dentist), now located at 645 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., wishes to announce to all his patrons that the office is now open Wednesday and Saturday nights until 9 o'clock to accommodate those who work during the day. Also, that all out-of-town patients, who desire to have their teeth attended to, will be allowed half of the car-fare.

Appointment can be made by phone or by mail.

Dr. Rasnick

645 SMITHFIELD ST., near Seventh Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Tel. Smithfield 2984.

Residential Office, 1627 Center Ave. (Hill District), Tel. Grant 6983-J

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Write to BOX A. A. THE DAILY WORKER.

We, a group of workers of Hart Schaffner & Marx, Shop A3, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, greet the first issue of "The Daily Worker" and wish you success in fighting for the interests of the workers. We pledge our whole-hearted support to you.

JEROME POSNER, } Committee.
M. BEZOWSKY, }

FIGHT MCADOO ALLY AMONG THE FARM-LABORITES

Minnesota Chairman Is Working for Democrats

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A bold attempt is being made by State Chairman F. A. Pike of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party to deliver the party to the Democrats in the event that William G. McAdoo gets the presidential nomination. This is clear from reports issued by the McAdoo headquarters in Chicago.

At the conference that was held here November 15, sentiment of the assembled delegates from all over the country was unanimous, that a call be issued by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party for a great national nominating convention to be held at the Twin Cities, May 30.

The delegates present were astonished to hear Mr. Pike make a bitter and stupid attack upon the proposal to hold the May 30th convention. The only reason for his attack, according to his own statement, was that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, of which he was careful to state he was the "legal" Chairman, should not join in a national Farmer-Labor movement until the other state Farmer-Labor parties showed more willingness to participate.

That nothing should be done on the matter of presidential nominations until after the old party conventions. He further stated as his own opinion that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party should remain a state organization, and if one of the old parties nominated a "Progressive," the Minnesota organization should support him.

New it becomes clear why he, the legal chairman of a state third party, was in favor of a nonpartisan stand nationally. Mr. Pike is a lawyer and a former democrat. He lost his standing among the democrats and joined the Farmer-Labor Party by having himself appointed state chairman, a very strategic position because it enables him to call, as he is doing now, hand-picked conferences in the various state congressional districts. One of these conferences has just been held at which the only matters discussed was a series of resolutions written or inspired by Pike. Two of these resolutions are worthy of note. One authorized the state chairman to call a state conference and the other opposed the holding of the May 30th convention.

The conference was handicapped by Pike the resolution against the May 30th convention met with vigorous opposition. William G. McAdoo was present, led the opposition and the delegates were wholly uninformed on the real issues at stake. Following the clear cut argument of Mahoney, Mr. Pike made a wild and excited attack upon the idea of calling the national Farmer-Labor convention. He argued that if one of the old parties nominated a "progressive" it would be unnecessary for the Farmer-Labor Party to have a national candidate. In spite of the fact that Pike's conference was made-to-order, the resolution against the May 30th convention was only carried by a vote of 16 to 12.

Mr. Pike is not alone in this attempt to block the national convention. Thomas Van Lear, the business manager of the Minnesota Daily Star, has allowed himself and the paper to line up with the Democratic Party. It is at present engaged in a campaign to show that the communists are behind the Farmer-Labor movement and the proposed May 30th convention.

Pike and Van Lear are typical, unscrupulous opportunist politicians. They are true representatives of the Democratic party and its economic interests. They are in politics for the spoils, they know little about and care less for the genuine Farmer-Labor movement. They will side track and destroy it if they can to serve the bidding of their masters.

Mr. Pike is now working to organize a state conference of the Farmer-Labor party representatives. No doubt his program will be to deliver the party to a proposition of endorsing a national democratic ticket.

In the meantime sentiment for the May 30th convention continues to grow. Every gathering of the various state Farmer-Labor parties held since Nov. 15, has endorsed the May 30th convention.

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All Over The World

THE STRUGGLE IN GERMANY

The miseries of the harassed workers of Germany were recently increased by the robbery of the 8-hour day, the only achievement of the bourgeois revolution. In spite of the collaboration of the social-democrats in this criminal move, the workers all over the country are voicing their protests against this act. In the Ruhr district, thousands of miners left the pits because of the discharge of a number of workers who refused to obey the new decision. The only healthy result of this new traitorous act is the continued increase of influence and membership of the Communist Party and Young Communist League, which are growing daily in spite of their having been outlawed by Germany's dictator, General Hans von Seeckt.

Even the intellectuals and petty business men are now following the leadership of the Communists as the sole agent capable of regenerating the life of the nation by the setting up of a new system of society. At a meeting of intellectuals and students' organizations in Berlin, resolutions of agreement with the Communists were adopted and ten bourgeois youth unions declared themselves ready to join the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat together with the communists.

The Rote Fahne, central organ of the Communist Party, also suppressed by von Seeckt is appearing illegally, and being circulated in great quantities, under the name of the Rote Sturmflamme (red storm banner).

Because of the suppressive acts, the executive committee of the Communist Party has voted to move to a neighboring country, from which the revolutionary activities of the working class will be directed until the attainment of power by the German proletariat which is conceded to be a matter of only a short time.

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Because of the suppressive acts, the executive committee of the Communist Party has voted to move to a neighboring country, from which the revolutionary activities of the working class will be directed until the attainment of power by the German proletariat which is conceded to be a matter of only a short time.

DEVELOPMENTS IN NORWAY

While the struggle goes on ever more sharply in Germany, France, Poland and other continental countries, the Labor Party of Norway has broken from the Communist International, a minority of the convention, which took place in Christiania a short while ago, forming itself into the Communist Party of Norway and immediately declaring its unreserved affiliation to the Communist International.

The fight in the Norwegian party is of long standing. The group of intellectuals, centering around the publication "Mot Dag," had done all in its power to break the party away from the international. Party comrades faithful to Communist principles were not permitted to voice their opposition to the tactics of the traitors. Many were expelled and the Young Communist League, which stood by the

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CHICAGO

Amalgamation, New Leadership Needed to Check the Growing Demoralization of Rail Unions

By KARL PRETSHOLD.

Because the railroad workers unions outside the four Brotherhoods have failed to maintain wages and working conditions at the level the workers demand and because of the failure of the "outlaw" shopmen's strike of 1923 the unions involved are steadily losing members and strength.

On some roads there is not a vestige of organization left. The men who still belong to the unions are indifferent to the fate of the unions and lack faith in the present leadership of them. Most of the men see little hope for the future.

Those are the facts gathered in talking to dozens of railroad workers employed on railroads centering in Chicago, America's greatest railroad terminal.

Gets Rank and File View

In order to find out what the rank and file of railroad workers thought about their prospects for 1924, and if it was true that the unions were losing members as a result of the shopmen's "outlaw" strike of 1923 I hunted up railroad workers and tried to talk with them about conditions both in the transportation industry and the unions.

With the aid of a railroad shop worker I was introduced into the meeting place of workers from one of the lines that had signed an agreement with the union and avoided a strike.

"Yes, it's true that the unions involved in the 'outlaw' strike are pretty well shot to pieces. All sorts of reasons for that I guess. I suppose that when a strike is lost members usually drop out. Nothing can be done about it that I can see. Wait till things change and call another strike and then organize."

Members Lose Interest

"What's the good of a union if it has no power? I pay my dues but that's all. I've lost interest."

"Union? Union hell, its gone."

"We got an agreement from our road this time. But next time it will be a different story."

This is typical of the comment in this group of workers. Playing cards and smoking they would say a few words and relapse into silence. They were indifferent to their union and its fate. They were agreed that things had gone to the dogs but would not try to tell why. On the point of causes they seemed vague. "All sorts of reasons" was the usual answer to the question: "Why?"

Turning to Industrial Unionism

These men agreed that workers dropping out of the old railroad unions did not join other unions. Further west there were a few who joined industrial organizations. Several said the I. W. W. was gaining in some sections.

They were willing that I should use what they had to say but would not give their names. "Print it, but no names, remember."

Afraid that I had gotten into the gathering place of a group of malcontents who were not typical of the present spirit of the railroad work-

Coal At \$2.50 a Ton

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A coal mine owned and operated by the New South Wales state government, situated at Lithgow, produces coal at \$2.50 per ton as against \$5.40 per ton charged by private coal mine owners.

The government makes the same allowances for interest on capital, depreciation on plant, machinery, etc., and all other charges as made by private owners.

In addition the government pays its miners a full week's holiday annually on full pay, as well as further payment to all workers while idle because of accidents at their work. Yet despite this additional expenditure, the government mine sells its coal at a price less than half that charged by the private mine owners.

He was a typical keen intelligent railroad worker. "Is it true that the railway unions are losing members and strength?"

"It certainly is. Here in Chicago before the shopmen's strike there were fourteen lodges of the I. A. of M. today there are four."

"The unions are unable to maintain wages and conditions. Men join unions to get benefits, wages, hours and working conditions and when the unions fail to get or keep those benefits the members cease to take an interest in the unions and drop out."

His answers were direct and to the point and delivered without any hesitancy. It was plain he had thought about the problem.

Blamed Poor Leadership

"The cause for the failure of the shopmen's strike could be summed up under the head of poor leadership. When the injunction was issued, instead of the officers of the union defying it they laid down. And before that the Clerks and Maintenance of Way unions promised to come out with the shopmen in a solid body. They failed. In some places they came out and in some places they didn't."

"At the present time the members of the unions are not at the level of the shopmen's strike."

bership of Machinists as a whole. The fact that in its working out it kills the seniority rights of some workers doesn't help to make it popular.

"How far has this dissatisfaction with the union officers affected the membership figures?"

"Almost half of the locals on the struck roads west of Chicago have gone. Many of them have turned in their charters, others are hanging on with so few members that they are unable to get a quorum to hold a meeting. Boilermakers, Carmen, and Blacksmiths are particularly hard hit. But the men are not scabbing to the extent the union officials charge."

"What is the remedy?"

"Amalgamate!"

Amalgamation Is Urged

"Unless the leaders of the shop crafts come out with a program for amalgamation they will find that they have nothing left to lead."

After talking to Jensen I met Edward Hoakins, President of the American Federation of Railroad Workers.

"How bad is the situation among the railroad unions," I asked. "Every body I have talked to seems to think it is bad."

"It is. Darn bad. The shopmen's strike is killing the craft unions."

"Are the men who are dropping out of the old unions joining different unions?"

"For the most part they are not. Some are. We are continually signing up men who are discouraged with the old unions. Ours is a democratic industrial union."

Brotherhoods Face Struggle

"For twenty years we have been preaching industrial unionism. We don't expect to make any huge gains in membership due to the present falling off of membership in the other unions."

The workers are indifferent. Nothing seems to be able to stir them. They have lost faith in leaders and do not seem ready to take things into their own hands."

The Brotherhoods are facing the prospect of the same sort of thing. The Engineers and Firemen have discovered in their negotiations with the New York Central that there is a concerted move on the part of the railroads to deny all the demands of the men. They are facing a fight. Time alone can tell if they are going to be able to withstand the pressure."

Amalgamation means strength!

PLAN WORLD WIDE PUBLICITY

An international farmers' news service has just been established by the International Farmers' Conference recently held in Moscow and attended by farmers' delegates from all parts of the world. William H. Green, of the Progressive Party of Nebraska, was elected to the presidency of the executive council; the other American delegates being Harold M. Ware of the United Farmers' Educational League, W. H. Walker, of the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, and member of the state legislature, and F. W. Smith, of the Pennsylvania State

DEMAND FREEDOM FOR 114 WORKERS HELD BY STATES

United Front to Free Class War Prisoners

By HARRISON GEORGE

Although the long fight for the release of Espionage Act prisoners by the federal government has been crowned with success because President Coolidge regarded the release of 32 I. W. W. from Leavenworth as politically expedient to capture liberal support in the next election, this fact leaves in bold relief the vicious persecution suffered by workers under state laws.

Many Political Held

There are 114 political prisoners held by the state governments who are political prisoners by every definition of the term, according to the American Civil Liberties Union. Most of them are members of the I. W. W. which has 97 of its members in California prisons as victims of the law against "criminal syndicalists."

The Communists have four men in Pennsylvania prisons under the "liberal" administration of Pinchot, and no less than 32 prominent leaders of the Workers Party are yet in danger of ten years imprisonment under the "criminal syndicalist" law of Michigan. Senator Borah, who raised his voice for release of the federal political prisoners will, it is understood, be asked how he can longer keep silent on the persecution of workers in his own state of Idaho, where four men are serving ten years as "criminal syndicalists" merely for membership in a radical labor union.

Efforts are being made by the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. to intensify publicity for the eight men who were victimized by the Lumber Trust and the American Legion when they defended their hall at Centralia, Wash., from a fourth attack upon it by henchmen of the Weyerhaeuser interests masquerading as patriots on Armistice Day of 1919.

These eight loggers were sentenced to terms of 25 to 40 years after rank intimidation of their jury by armed Legionaries and state troops. Six jurors have sworn since that their verdict was unfair and made by them under duress. A group of A. F. of L. men, called a "labor jury" heard the case tried and reported to the Seattle and Tacoma Labor Councils that the eight men were innocent, yet they are still in Walla Walla prison.

Unions Fight Injunction

The state of California, disgraced by the continued imprisonment of Mooney and Billings after all testi-

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NEGOTIATE WITH SOVIET

MOSCOW.—The Synod, head organ of the Russian Orthodox Church, is negotiating with the Soviet Government anent the conclusion of an agreement regarding the use of foreign property of the Orthodox church, situated abroad, on the same conditions as prevail for church property within the boundaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

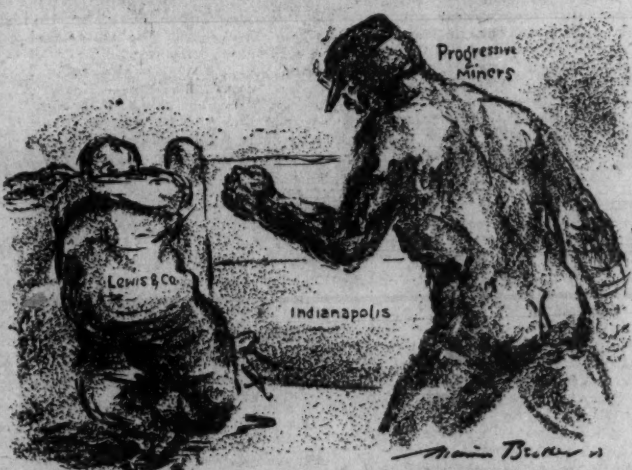
While the I. W. W. has the bulk of all state prisoners, the Communists of the Workers Party have the second largest group and recently made an offer to the I. W. W. to unite upon the specific program of a campaign for all working class prisoners convicted in labor cases. While no reply has been received the work of unifying such action is going on locally and 1924 promises to see a vigorous attack on reactionary persecution of workers.

The Land for the Users!

These are decorations I got in France. I got the trimming since my return."

The Industries for the workers!

A Miners' Convention Forecast



A blow from the Left Wing.

The Industries for the workers!

ers I went to the entrance of a shop of another line where the unions had recently called off the strike. When the men began to come out after work I went up to one and asked him: "How's the union in this shop since the strike?"

"I don't know. I quit the union when the strike was called off."

"Why?"

"I don't want to talk. I suppose you are a reporter. Well I won't talk to you." And off he walked.

Thought Unions Would Come Back

The second man I spoke to had been secretary of a machinists' local. "We put up a good fight and we are not licked yet. You'll see the railroad workers come back strong."

Yes, he said it was true the unions were losing members. Quite a few but most of them would come back. He understood that in some districts as many as half the men had dropped out of the unions. Lodges had disbanded and turned in their charters. "But you've got to remember this, the union is the only thing that stands between the worker and the conditions of thirty or forty years ago. When the men realize that, then they will come back to the unions."

He refused to give his name but suggested that I go and see Peter Jensen, a machinist working in a railway shop and President of Lodge 492 of the International Association of Machinists.

The other workers to whom I talked at this shop were indifferent and unwilling to comment on either the strike or the union.

Jensen Had Program

I hunted up Jensen. Finally met him in a barbershop where he and other railroad workers were playing

officials for calling off strikes without consulting them. The strike on the Burlington was called off over the protest of the strikers. On the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago and Great Northern, the Nickel Plate Consolidated Lines and many others the strikes have been called off within the last six months."

"The efficiency plan of President Johnson of the I. A. of M. in force on the B. & O. is not at all popular either on that line or with the mem-

Grange.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Friend (To returned soldier with medals for bravery): "Holy Cats! You look like a Xmas tree with all that trimming."

Soldier: "That's not trimming. . . . These are decorations I got in France. I got the trimming since my return."

The Land for the Users!

GREETINGS

from
Czechoslovak

Marxian
Federation

Binghamton,
New York.

JUGO-SLAV BRANCH NO. 7

WORKERS PARTY

ORIENT, ILLINOIS

Greets THE DAILY WORKER

and Pledges the Full Support of Its Members to Make
the Militant Labor Press Grow and increase in Power
and Influence.

THE DAILY WORKER

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THE DAILY WORKER

1640 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Page Mr. Hughes!

An advertisement published in the "Economic Review" (a London business paper) for Dec. 15, 1923, reads as follows:

State Bank of the Russian Federated Soviet Republic.

Created by Decree of the Soviet Government of October 12, 1921.

Capital 5,000,000

Total amount of notes issued on Dec. 1, 1923, 26,776,000

Gold Reserve of Issue

Dept. 8,744,240

Note: 1 chervonetz is equal to ten gold roubles.

Office:
Neglinni Proezd, 12, Moscow.

The bank is represented by over 200 Branches and Agencies in all the principal towns of European and Asiatic Russia; the Bank accepts deposits and opens current accounts in foreign gold and Russian currency; remittances to all parts of European and Asiatic Russia, payable both in Russian and foreign currency effected; documentary credits opened; bills discounted; documents payable in Russia collected; banking business of every description transacted.

London Agents:
Lloyds Bank Limited,
Barclays Bank Limited,
Westminster Bank Limited,
J. Henry Schroder & Co.
Arcos Banking Corporation Ltd.

This completes the advertisement, with the exception of one phrase. Here is the Russian Soviet Government, advertising a full-fledged banking business in the heart of the London financial district, having as its agents some of the strongest and best established of British banks, and having, in addition to the five already listed, "Guarantee Trust Company of New York, 32 Lombard St."—the London branch of one of the most powerfully connected of all American banking institutions.

Should Mr. Burns investigate the Guarantee Trust? Should Mr. Hughes write another essay on the connection between the Russian Government and the Third International? Or

should the American Government wake up to the fact that the Soviet Government of Russia has become an integral part of the economic life of post-war Europe?

The peasants and poor farmers of every country in the world have continued in degradation as long as they left political and economic power in the hands of the capitalist class. In only one country in the world have the poor farmers taken the political and economic power out of the hands of the exploiting class. That country is Soviet Russia. Only in the Workers and Farmers Republic of Russia are the poor farmers steadily improving their condition.

"Janet March" Suppressed

Joab Banton, district attorney of New York, read a copy of Floyd Dell's latest novel, Janet March, and was inexpressibly shocked. His moral hair stood on end and he immediately went to see the publisher, Alfred Knopf. Mr. Knopf, after conferring with the pious Banton, and after another conference with his attorney, decided to discontinue the sale of the book and withdraw it from circulation.

Mr. Dell, while defending the tone of the novel, which is, in delicate language, "the story of a girl's experience," stated that he appreciated the attitude of Mr. Knopf and would rather have the book suppressed than have it pushed into a big sale by the sensational publicity that a lawsuit would entail.

So it stands. If you are a worker, your morals are guaranteed. If you happen to be a fat lady with lots of money and a lap dog, or a tired business man, you will soon get a chance to buy the book from a literary book-keeper for the juicy price of \$20.

But let us hope that you are only a common worker. Then you will be able to go down on your knees and thank the gods that there exist district attorneys and societies for the suppression of vice who take upon themselves the weighty burden of protecting your delicate morals from corruption by the terrible books which are written nowadays for no other purpose, so we are told, than to inveigle the people of this glorious country into an orgy of rape, murder—and thought.

Gunboat Diplomacy

The flag follows the dollar. When workers strike at home against low wages and intolerable conditions of employment, the flow of dividends into the coffers of the employers are menaced and the flag soon follows the dollar. With very little diplomatic ado and a dose of hypocritical cant about the interests of the dear public the various Governors or the President forthwith dispatch troops to safeguard the interests of the capitalists and to crush the strikers.

This strikebreaking policy at home is translated into an iron heel policy abroad when the class interests of our capitalists are in danger. The United States pursues as vigorous a strike-breaking policy abroad as at home. It is happening right now in the Far East. America is at present committed to the "open door" policy in China. In practice this means the tightly closed fist policy. The other day an international force of nearly a score of cruisers and gunboats, armed with soldiers, landed at Shanghai, the foreign section of Canton, to help the bought-and-paid-for Peking government of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. The latter has steadfastly refused to sell out to the foreign imperialist powers who have done their utmost to keep the

country torn by civil war with the hope of getting a better hold on the wonderful resources of China.

An American naval commander led the procession of gunboats and other armed craft under the guise of helping the weak Chinese people maintain their national integrity. Not a word was said by the American naval commander about the need of protecting Yankee investments in China. Machine gun diplomacy at home is always coated with the palatable talk of "public interest." Gunboat diplomacy abroad is usually given the same treatment. Stripped of their dishonest verbiage capitalist democracy and employing class diplomacy stand out as clever devices to enslave the workers of all countries.

The Party Caucus

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace defeated Magnus Johnson in a milk-plant contest.

After the photographers were through, the contestants—for the benefit of the reporters—left the cow to throw the bull.

We learn from a news item the directors of the Rockefeller Foundation at their December meeting appropriated \$2,725,000 for the medical schools of four universities.

John D. must surely be a real angel to the medical schools. Not only does his money go to them, but his industries can furnish the human wreckage for the medical schools to practice on.

Ekks Nomics.

For the worker—The fighting DAILY WORKER.

The Ohio State Journal says: "Henry Ford's declaration for President Coolidge is of great political significance."

Quite right. It is necessary to have an oil can with a Ford.

Fashion Hints For Radicals

That the fashions be in keeping with the coming industrial depression the fashion expert of THE PARTY CAUCUS gives the following hints:—

Men's waist lines will be considerably narrower and pants will be worn much longer. But there will be no change in the pockets.

The women will be pleased to hear silk underwear will be much worn. Dresses will again be kept long and the women will get the usual trimming. Men who do their wife's shopping will find there is much support to keep hosiery quite high.

We Will—And We'll Wire Charlie Dawes in Europe!

In 16 days in congress, 50 resolutions were offered to amend the Constitution.

Won't you print this lack of faith on the part of congress for the benefit of the Minute Men of the Constitution?

Brick Layer.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana announces a two-cent increase in the price of gasoline.

By a strange (and unintentional?) coincidence the Sinclair and White Eagle companies announce the same increase in the same territory.

To modernize Franklin's wise crack: A United Front in "competition" is the life of America's business.

Anastasia.

Working daily—for the DAILY!

An engineer encourages the White House is not safe. Old stuff!—A

good many workers knew it long ago. W. R. B.

Sometimes we are forced to take back what we say about Capital.

We have often claimed there was not a plank in the Democratic Party that was worth a nickel. And now they come out in favor of beer.

The Department of Justice—thanks to Capital—has the constitutional guarantee of "freedom in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness"—of radicals.

OFFICE BEANE.

Yes, Brother!—Fighting daily for the workers—is the fighting DAILY WORKER!

AGITATOR.

TO POWER!



Lenin and the Working Class People

By GEORGE HALONEN.

Editor, Finnish Daily, Työmiehen.

About 23 years ago the Russian Labor movement faced a situation which in many respects can be compared to the present turning point of the American Labor movement. There was to be seen, especially among the industrial proletariat, an awakening toward the political struggle. The workers' political party, however, was weak, decentralized and the revolutionary workers were compelled to work either underground or in exile.

The big question arose, how to build a party to answer the new needs. The organization question was not without controversy. Much was written on this subject, the fight being led by Nikolai Lenin. Lenin, first of all, emphasized the importance of a workers' organ, of a paper, which was to be local, but national in order to unite the whole Russian Labor movement, to guide the com-

And this paper must be national, not local.

The essential point of the whole question, wrote Com. Lenin, "lies therein, that strong political organizations cannot be developed otherwise than thru the help of an All-Russian organ. . . . The establishment of an All-Russian organ must be the principal guide which enables us unflinchingly to develop, widen and extend the revolutionary organization, and which organ is always ready to support every protest and expression of dissatisfaction against the present political system. The newspaper shows at once the general lines, the extent and nature of the work and calls attention to the greatest faults and defections in our national activity, shows in which localities the propaganda work is not properly done, which parts of our movement are not satisfactorily connected with the working masses, indicates to the different party organs their right places

in our big common machinery and teaches them the best way to fulfill their duties as parts of this machinery. . . ."

The American Communist movement has now, on its part, taken the first fundamental step. "The Daily Worker" is established. And at the same time we find in America the first steps of an awakening of the great working masses. True, this awakening is not yet based on class-consciousness. It is an instinctive struggle for something better, manifesting itself vaguely sometimes in some kind of a "Third Party" movement, "Lafollettism", "Mugshot-Johnson-Farmer-Labor-partyism" and more or less in a class Farmer-Labor-partyism. All this, however, indicates clearly that the present time

is ripe for Communist propaganda and agitation. This work, however, cannot be done and our party made a strong political organization without "The Daily Worker". Lenin's advice of the importance of a working class newspaper, given more than a score of years ago, is today, more than ever, fit for the American movement as an incentive to lead us forward. Our Daily Worker will direct our activities, show us the general lines, the scope and nature of our work, and unite the local activities, the local organs into a strong organization.

In our present struggle, "The Daily Worker" must be that ferment which enables the American workers and farmers to rise from the instinctive, weak struggle to the level of a class conscious movement. "The Daily Worker" must be the beacon which pours light upon the darkened understandings even of the poorest and humblest, giving them knowledge of their rights.

Every class conscious worker must work for "The Daily Worker", and ways and means that it can be distributed everywhere, from the darkest alleys to the industrial and agricultural districts like leaves on the four winds of heaven if we succeed in the distribution of "The Daily Worker", and succeed we must, then our dreams of a great, class conscious working class movement in America are not in vain. We must reach thousands upon thousands who hold themselves aloof from our movement and transform them into zealous, active partisans of the order of things that is to be. This requires the most energetic work of all. To work for THE DAILY WORKER!

The German Working Class Cannot Be Cheated of Its Victory

By GEORGE ZINOVIEV.

President, Communist International.

A figure is emerging from the enveloping mists—a strong man destined to save bourgeois Germany, a sole dictator who will embody the will of the nation—in a word, a German Supreme Ruler. A German Kolchak has appeared on the scene. His name is General Seeckt. Of all the pretenders to the claim, and they are many, he is the one who stands most chance. Many are called, but few are chosen. Seeckt apparently is the chosen one. It must be admitted that the probability of Seeckt becoming the dictator in the very near future is a serious one. Hitler and Co. are German Purshkevichs (*). They have a certain backing among the nationalist petty-bourgeoisie; but their program will not bear examination, and they themselves are more like buffoons than serious active counter-revolutionaries.

But General Seeckt is another proposition. His movements are secret and cautious. He has managed to secure the backing of both the prudent section of the German Social-democrats and of the big bourgeoisie headed by Stinnes. His policy is to consolidate the big bourgeoisie throughout the country and to create a solid bourgeois constitutional regime. To this extent Seeckt constitutes a most serious menace to the German revolution.

What is the relation between German Kolchakism (Seeckt) and the November Republic? The November Republic is personified by President Ebert, the social-democrat and the more "freedom-loving" section of the bourgeois democrats. Kolchakism is personified by General Seeckt, who for some time has been playing a prominent, indeed a decisive role in every man democratic government.

We are again hearing the assertion that Purshkevich was the leader of the Black Hundreds (Trans).

Heads World's Workers



GREGORY ZINOVIEV
President, Communist International.

made that fascism has defeated the November Republic in Germany and that the dictatorship of Seeckt marks a military reaction to it. These assertions are, to say the least, inaccurate.

For the sake of analogy, let us recall how Kolchakism developed in Russia.

Kolchakism in Russia was begotten by "revolutionary democracy" itself. The revolutionary democrats, forced to the wall by the revolutionary proletariat, themselves handed power over by instalments to the military reaction. Did not Kerensky himself, the famous leader of revolutionary democracy, hand over power first to General Kornilov and then to General Alexievich? Did not the Revolutionary Democrats, in the person of

the Siberian socialist revolutionaries and mensheviks, call Admiral Kolchak to power, who then was only to be expected, turned upon the revolutionary democrats and rent them?

Something similar is now taking place in Germany. What we are now observing amounts to this: the German November democrats are handing over power by instalments to the German Kolchak, General Seeckt.

With the first German revolution (November 1918), power passed entirely into the hands of the social-democrats, who set up the first "revolutionary" government of "national representatives" consisting of social-democrats and independent social-democrats. Five years have elapsed since that period. During these five years the German social-democrats and independents have been employed in handing power over by instalments, first to the bourgeoisie and then to the reactionary militarists. German social-democracy "legat" the November democracy. November democracy "legat" the German Kolchak, Seeckt.

German Kolchakism, like Russian Kolchakism in its time, is the logical development and consummation of the idea of revolutionary democracy, or, adapted to Germany, of the idea of the November Republic. One cannot therefore assert that any distinction or contradiction exists between the November Republic and the dictatorship of Seeckt. Seeckt is the child, the legal heir, of the November Republic, as Kolchak was the legal heir of the revolutionary democracy of Kerensky.

The revolutionary democrats are unable to bridge the communist proletariat, and therefore a Kolchak or a Seeckt inevitably comes to bridge revolutionary democracy. That is the logic of things. The German proletariat having shown that it is as yet unable to exercise its dictatorship immediately, the November Revolution must in its logical develop-

An Industrial Kaiser



HUGO STINNES
Germany's Ruler Today.

ment lead inevitably to the dictatorship of General Seeckt. General Seeckt has not defeated Ebert. As a matter of fact, Ebert needs General Seeckt much more than Seeckt needs Ebert. It is very possible that when Seeckt finally established his dictatorship, he may think it advisable to make the social-democrat Ebert his president. Why not? In a big affair like that, a social-democratic "right" would be a very useful asset.

But Ebert, on the other hand, could not remain president for a day without the support of General Seeckt. Seeckt and Ebert are the two sides of the coin. On the front are the words "The November Republic" and on the back the words

"The Dictatorship of Seeckt."

Similarly it would be just as incorrect to assume that a fundamental antagonism of interests exists between General Seeckt on the one hand and German fascism on the other. It is true that General Seeckt and the official organizations are not one and the same. But even Admiral Kolchak, in the first period of his activity, was in favor of the Constitutional Assembly and not of a "united and indivisible Russia," and certainly not in favor of "autocracy, orthodoxy and nationalism." If we talk not of trifles but of serious matters, i.e. the victory of the bourgeoisie over the proletarian revolution in Germany and the consolidation of the bourgeois dictatorship, then the fascists, Seeckt, and Ebert are engaged in one and the same business, in which a certain amount of division of labor has been arranged. Seeckt, Ebert and Noske are merely different forms of fascism.

Instead of encouraging the German workers with talk of differences between General Seeckt and fascism, instead of basing our calculations upon such differences, it would be far better to study the facts carefully. Let us recall recent happenings. The Bavarian fascists effected a coup d'état. What did General Seeckt and the social-democratic President Ebert do? They took advantage of the fact in order to declare a state of siege throughout the whole of Germany. This was done so skillfully that considerable sections of the social-democratic workers were at first deceived by the manoeuvres of Seeckt and Ebert, and seriously believed that the state of siege was declared, not as a measure directed against the revolutionary proletariat, but in order to deal with the coup d'état of the Bavarian fascists.

Again let us take Red Saxony. While General Seeckt, with the ap-

Kolchakist in Germany



GEN. VON LUDENDORFF
Militarist Ally of Stinnes.

proval of the social-democratic President Ebert, was concentrating 60,000 troops of the White Reichswehr in Saxony, it was given out that the concentration was directed against White Bavaria. But when the concentration was complete, the mask was dropped and the White Reichswehr overthrew the workers' government of Saxony.

Take again Thuringia. The fascists were concentrating their well-armed forces on the frontier of Thuringia, where also a workers' government was in power. The whole social-democratic and democratic press raised the alarm that the fascists were about to occupy Thuringia, whereupon General Seeckt, in order to save the situation, and with the blessing of Ebert, sent his republican Reichswehr into Thuringia. Thanks to the efforts of the social-democratic press, many social-dem-

ocratic workers regarded the occupation of Thuringia by the Republican Reichswehr almost as a victory for the German proletariat. If the Reichswehr did not occupy Thuringia, they said, the fascist would. While the right social-democratic leaders are terrifying the workers with the spectre of Hitler fascism, they are in fact setting Seeckt on the fascist throne. In short, the heroes of the November Republic, the German social-democrats, are handing over power to Seeckt by instalments. The thistles of German Kolchakism are springing up thickly in the flower-beds of German social-democracy.

Will this go on for long? It is hardly possible. There can be now little doubt that Germany will have to pass through a period of White Terror. There is also little doubt that the path of the German proletariat will be a difficult one and that many and heavy sacrifices will be demanded of it. It is now certain that the path of the German proletariat revolution will be much more painful than we at first believed. But the fundamental factors which are dragging Germany to the edge of the abyss, and which are leading to a revolutionary crisis—viz. international politics, the financial crisis, the food crisis, etc.—are still operating and are steadily becoming more acute.

The German working class will have to pay a heavy price for its victory, but nothing can cheat it of that victory. Kolchakism will be a no more permanent phenomenon on German soil than it was on Russian soil. The German workers are being tested in the fire of painful experience, and are acquiring the qualities it needs most for victory, namely, a fighting temper, distrust of the social-democrats, and military preparedness. Revolutionary determination will be hardened under the blows of Kolchakism.

The American Revolutionary Movement Grows

An Analysis of the Many Achievements of the Third National Convention of the Workers Party

By C. E. RUTENBERG

Seventy-two hours of intense work, during which most of the delegates did not secure more than ten hours of sleep, was the record of the Third National Convention of the Workers Party of America.

The Convention summarized the achievement of the Party during the previous year and restated its policies for the coming year's work.

The report of the Central Executive Committee submitted at the opening of the Convention, brought out vividly the differences between the Workers Party of a year ago and the Party of today. A year ago the Party had not yet made itself felt as a political influence in the United States. It was still in the period of preparation for work rather than having a record of achievement.

At this Convention the Central Executive Committee was able to report that the Party, thru its work during the year, had achieved a place as a political influence in the lives of the workers of this country and that this influence was continually being strengthened and extended.

The United Front

The report of the Central Executive Committee showed that it was thru the application of the United Front policy of the Communist International that the Workers Party had made the progress. United Front campaigns had been carried on for protection of the foreign-born workers, for defense of the Communists arrested in Michigan, and in the struggle for a Labor Party. The latter campaign, which had its first culmination in the July 3rd conference at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized and which is now in its second stage with the May 30th convention of the Farmer-Labor Party organizations at St. Paul, as its expression, had brought the Workers Party the leadership in the struggle for a class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States.

The second major achievement submitted by the Central Executive Committee, in its report, was in the form of the statement that the Communist

Party in the United States had at last consolidated its forces and that the period of splits and factional struggles was over and there was no longer danger of the Party flying apart into various sections as had so frequently been the case in the years from 1919 to 1921.

Organizational Achievements

During the course of the year the Workers Party added 2,000 members to its ranks. It extended its work into the agricultural section of the country, carried on a successful campaign for the establishment of a daily Communist newspaper, established the first of a series of book-stores for the sale of Communist literature, began the work of producing a Communist literature in the United States by the publication of eight books and pamphlets, and maintained a press service in which some 500 labor papers were furnished with material on the Communist movement and the campaigns of the Workers Party in the United States.

The comment on the year's work of the Party was submitted in the form of a letter from the Communist International, which thus summarizes the work of the Party during the year.

"To perform this and many other tasks confronting the Party, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has rightfully conceived as the most important step the establishment of an English Communist daily."

"The excellent work that has been done by the Communists in the Left Wing of the labor movement in the United States..."

"The propaganda that the Workers Party has conducted during the past year has been most effective..."

"The vast sentiment for Communism that the Workers Party has aroused must be organized. The Central Executive Committee acted rightly in inaugurating a campaign for membership..."

"The Workers Party has applied Communist tactics correctly in seeking a United Front of all forces to fight the capitalist system in the United States..."

"The organization of the Federated

Here's How To Do It

The Daily Worker,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Comrades:—I spent my time during the holidays in gathering the subscriptions for THE DAILY WORKER and I got 16 new subscribers in less than one week's time. One full list was sent to you by my branch organizer, and it should be in your hands by this time. I will send the other list Saturday. I need four more names to it yet. CHAS. WILLIAMS, Warren, Ohio.

The Workers Party—Labor's Unifying Power



Farmer-Labor Party was an achievement of primary importance. "There is one problem to which the American Party have not applied themselves with sufficient energy, viz., that of American imperialism..."

New Policy

Together with the report of the Central Executive Committee there was submitted a thesis containing a declaration of policy for the year 1924. This thesis contained a new proposal in the form of a statement of the policy to be followed by the Workers Party in relation to the existing tendency for the formation of a Third Party and toward such a party when it is organized. The thesis declared that it was correct Communist strategy to endeavor to promote a split of the Third Party group, containing the middle class elements, from the Republican and Democratic Parties and if such a split was achieved that the Workers Party could, thru a Farmer-Labor Party, enter into an alliance with such a Third Party for certain specific purposes.

The problem of the Third Party became a tactical question of immediate policy in view of the possibility that the May 30th convention of the Farmer-Labor Party groups may be dominated by the middle-class-progressive-La Follette elements and not by those groups which stand for a class Farmer-Labor Party.

The discussion of issues before the Convention in the various District Conventions which elected the delegates to the National Convention had centered on the Third Party question. In all of the District Conventions in which a vote was taken the Central Executive Committee policy was upheld. It was expected that this question would be the storm-center of the Convention proceedings, as there were in the Convention a bloc of some fifteen delegates out of the total of 53 who opposed the Third Party policy.

However, upon the opening of the discussion on this question, Comrade John Pepper made a statement to the effect that the Party membership had not been sufficiently prepared for the adoption of this policy. There existed, he said, still a large section which believed that a Communist Party should be a mere organization for propaganda and education and the organization of revolutionists into a Party, and not an organization which maneuvered in the political struggle of this country for the purpose of securing the leadership over wide masses of workers.

Under these circumstances it was

inadvisable for the Convention to force the issue of the Third Party policy and he recommended that the Third Party section of the thesis of the Central Executive Committee be withdrawn and the question of the correctness of the policy contained therein be referred to the Communist International for decision. This motion was adopted by a vote of 43 in favor and none against, ten delegates not voting.

The United Front in Chicago. Since the Party activities during the year on the political field had been carried on under the United Front policy, it was natural that the question of the correct application of the United Front should be a major question before the convention. The issue came up in the form of a discussion of the United Front as it existed in the city of Chicago.

The Central Executive Committee submitted a resolution in which acknowledgment was made of the value of the United Front arrangement between the Party in Chicago and the progressive leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor in helping to launch the Party policies on a nation-wide scale but which criticized the Chicago District Organization for its failure to carry on an independent campaign and build the independent power of the Workers Party.

Against this resolution there was presented a resolution of the delegation from the Chicago District which emphasized the value of the Chicago United Front to the Party on a national scale and charged that if errors were made in carrying on the United Front in Chicago the Central Executive Committee was responsible, in view of the fact that it had directed, or at least been in close contact, with all the facts in regard to the situation in Chicago. The opposition resolution acknowledged the correctness of criticism of the C. E. C. on some minor points of policy of the District Executive Committee.

The debate on these two resolutions

in which all the facts were brought out lasted for many hours with the final result that the Chicago resolution was adopted by the Convention. This debate and both resolutions will have a greater value to the Party than the issue of responsibility and the character of the errors made which were the dividing point in the convention. What was said on both sides should help to clarify the Party membership generally on the question of the United Front and its limitations and the necessity for maintaining the independent position and building up the independent power of the Workers Party during any United Front action.

The Policy for the Coming Year. After the elimination of the section devoted to the Third Party policy of the Central Executive Committee, the thesis it proposed was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The resolution adopted declared that the Convention thesis was the only statement of policy by the Party and enumerated certain definite achievements during the year, and specifically approved each. The thesis as adopted simply carries into the work of the new year the policies which governed the Party work during the past year. The affiliation of the Workers Party with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is approved and the Central Executive Committee is instructed that it should aid in organizing the Federated Farmer-Labor Party as a Party and at the same time should propose that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party act as an organizing instrument to bring into existence a greater United Front Farmer-Labor Party. The policy of participation in the May 30th convention was also approved.

Industrial Report. The report of William Z. Foster on the industrial work of the Party for the year showed substantial progress in the work among the labor unions. The report reviewed the situation developed in various aspects of this work and proposed certain concrete organizational steps to strengthen the Party in this work.

This report became one of the storm centers in the Convention. A resolution was offered from the floor proposing a series of new policies, such as an aggressive campaign for organization of the unemployed, a campaign to organize industries not organized at the present time, and similar measures.

The counter-resolution from the floor of the Convention was actually a criticism of the industrial work of the Party in the form of a proposal of new policies. The Convention viewed it as such and referred the proposals to the incoming Central Executive Committee for its consideration, adopting the report of the Industrial Department as submitted to the Convention.

Agricultural Work. This Convention of the Workers Party was the first Convention which gave consideration to the situation among the farmers of this country and the relationship of the Communist Party toward the workers on the land.

During the year the Party had extended its work into the agricultural field and had organized some 200 farmers as members of the Party in North Dakota and this work is being conducted in other agricultural sections of the country. The report in this connection emphasized the fact that a profound unrest and dissatisfaction among the farmers of this country and the opportunity for organization which this situation presented.

The Convention adopted a series of proposals for relief of the farmers and endorsed the work which had been done and authorized the continuance of this work.

American Imperialism. The Communist International, in its letter to the Convention, had criticized the Workers Party only on one point; that is, that it had not carried on a sufficiently aggressive campaign against American imperialism. This question, however, had been placed on the agenda of the Convention before receipt of the letter of the Communist International, and a program of action had been drawn up by the Central Executive Committee for approval by the Convention.

The resolution presented was adopted and the Workers Party will, during the coming year, launch a nation-wide campaign against American imperialism in the West Indies, Central America, South America and

the Philippines, which it will endeavor to extend to the workers of these countries and the various colonies and possessions of the United States. Particular attention will be given to the campaign for independence of the Philippines. The Party will demand the immediate and complete independence of the Philippines and will endeavor to extend its propaganda work among the people of the Philippine Islands to arouse them against the imperialist domination of their country by the American capitalist concession countries.

Protection of the Foreign-Born

The Second National Convention of the Party adopted a resolution instructing the Central Executive Committee to carry on a campaign against exception laws directed against foreign-born workers. This resolution was re-affirmed and the Central Executive Committee instructed to take immediate steps to launch this campaign in view of the pending legislation before Congress.

Speaker after speaker in the Convention arose to state the importance of this campaign and the possibility of launching a great national movement which will include both foreign-born and native workers against the attempt to enslave the foreign-born workers and thru them the native-born workers, which is behind the proposed legislation against the foreign-born.

Party Re-Organization

The proposal to re-organize the Workers Party on the basis of shop units which was submitted as part of the agenda of the Convention, is an indication of the growth of the Workers Party and the fact that it is preparing itself for greater struggles against capitalists of this country.

The Communist International has laid down the principle that Communist Parties must be organized on the basis of the shops and factories, in place of purely territorial branches.

For the Workers Party the problem of creating such an organization is complicated by the fact that there are some seventeen language sections within the Party and the branches of the Party consist largely of language groups. The Convention of the Party faced this problem squarely and decided that during the next year shop units should be organized as an organization alongside of the existing Party structure. Thus, during the work of building the shop units during the present year, there would be no interference with the pr-

The New Leadership

During the year 1923, the Central Executive Committee of the Party consisted of twenty-nine members. This large committee was the result of the consolidation of the former underground Communist Party with the Workers Party. The Committee proved a very unwieldy instrument thru which to carry on the work of the Party and it was generally agreed that the Third National Convention would reduce the size of this Committee. The Central Executive Committee recommended a Committee of thirteen members and this recommendation was adopted.

In the election of the Central Executive Committee there developed a bitter struggle. A caucus had been formed of a group of delegates who differed with the former Central Executive Committee majority on the question of the Chicago United Front and who had been in opposition to the policy of the Party in relation to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party prior to the November meeting of the Central Executive Committee. This group was under the leadership of

The New Executive

The Central Executive Committee as elected by the Convention consists of the following members: Alexander Bittelman, Earl R. Browder, Fahie Burman, James P. Cannon, William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, William Z. Foster, Benjamin Gitlow, Ludwig Lore, Jay Lovestone, John Pepper, C. E. Rutenberg.

William Z. Foster and James P. Cannon.

With this group there united some fifteen odd delegates under the leadership of Ludwig Lore who opposed to the Third Party policy of the former Central Executive Committee majority, altho the group referred to above was in favor of this policy. These two groups composed two-thirds of the delegates of the convention and elected the majority of the new Central Executive Committee.

Summary

The work of the Third National Convention does not represent any new departures in the policies of the Party. Rather, the Convention was a study of the year's application of policies already adopted, the drawing of lessons from these experiences, and the re-statement of the policies for the purpose of consolidating the Party behind these policies for the next year's work.

The application of the United Front policy in the struggle for the formation of a mass Party of farmers and industrial workers remains the central point of the Party work for the coming year. The campaign for protection of foreign-born workers, the campaign against American imperialism, and the agricultural work of the Party all have been undertaken to some degree in the past, and the decisions of the Convention will result in more aggressive work along these lines. The program adopted by the Second Convention was re-affirmed.

On the organization side, the Party begins its first steps towards sinking its roots in the shops and factories thru the organization of shop units, as it has already sunk its roots into the trade unions thru the support of the work of the Trade Union

The impression of the Convention was of an organization that had gone thru its experimental stages and had got down to hard, practical work. The year 1923 had been a year of such work. The year 1924 promises to be a greater year of achievement for the Communist Party on the road to its final goal, the Soviet Republic of the United States.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

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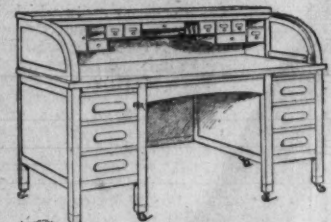
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LIEBKNECHT MEMORIAL MEETING

ADDRESSES AND CONCERT

JAN. 18, 1924, 8 P. M.

at
Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.

Auspices: Young Workers League

Admission 25 Cents.

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Wishes
It
Every
Success.

AN ELECTION DAY WITH THE RULERS IN NEW RUSSIA

Workers March Winners
to Soviet Meeting

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.

(Special to "The Daily Worker")
MOSCOW.—Early in the afternoon elections are daily being held for representatives in the Moscow Soviet of certain of the institutions in the "Chinese City." Elections have been going on for over a week all over the city and will continue another two weeks or so.

Amid cheers and shouting and stamping of feet, the results are announced in the large hall where the union is holding the election. And, true to Russian nature, the newly-elected delegates are called upon to give speeches to the crowd that has elected them. Of course, the Russians enjoy that—making speeches or listening to them, is their chief amusement.

But the real fun is yet to begin. The six elected delegates are still to be marched to the Moscow Soviet and presented to it by those who have elected them.

Down the slippery ice-covered streets, marches the boisterous procession. Banners wave on high—beautiful red banners with gold lettering and gold emblems on them. Some of the banners announce what institution it is that is marching along in such a hilarious spirit. Others ask the challenging question, "Germany, where is your October?" And one announces the slogan which has become the favorite of Russia at present, "Russian Bread and the German Steam Hammer will Guarantee Peace to the World!" These banners are very precious to the workers. They are the gifts the non-communist workers in the institutions presented to the communist nucleus on November 7 in commemoration of the revolution which ushered in the government of the workers, for the workers, and by the workers.

Now and then the procession is forced to halt, to let the cross-wise traffic proceed. This is the opportunity the enthusiastic youths are lying in wait for. The delegates are seized and tossed high into the air, and dexterously caught again by brawny arms. Circles form and while the band—the workers' own institutional band, be it factory, bank, or State retail shop—plays a rollicking tune, the younger men and women dance folk dances on the slippery cobbled road.

The signal to proceed is given. The band changes to a marching tune and the workers fall back into the ranks. Toward the end of the procession,

Launch Nation-Wide Drive Against Bosses' Attack On The Foreign-Born Workers

What is probably the boldest attempt of the employing class of the United States to enslave the workers in the basic industries of this country, is proposed in bills now pending before Congress. These bills are in the form of exception laws against foreign-born workers, who are to be registered, photographed and finger-printed, like criminals, in an effort to subdue them and make it impossible for them to take part in the struggles of the working class for better wages and working conditions.

Coupled with the laws directed against foreign-born workers in this country, there are proposals made particularly by Secretary of Labor Davis, for the selective immigration law which will still further strengthen the employers in their drive against the workers' organizations of this country.

Under the proposed selective immigration law, industries needing labor will present their demand to the Secretary of Labor and workers will be brought from Europe for the specified industry, bound to work in that industry, and under the absolute control of the masters in that industry.

DANGER TO ORGANIZED LABOR

While seemingly these measures are directed against the foreign-born workers, there is in them the greatest danger for the labor organizations of this country that they have faced. If the employers of the United States can direct exception laws against foreign-born workers and a contract labor law enslaving the foreign-born workers who are already here and provide for a new supply of slave labor, they can destroy every labor union in this country.

The American employers are trying to do what no other capitalist group has been able to do; that is, to create a class of intimidated, oppressed, enslaved workers, held down by laws, unable to organize and resist their exploiters. If it is able to succeed, it will mean that not only the foreign-born workers, but the whole American working class will be under the iron heel of the capitalist.

FIGHTING THE EXCEPTION LAWS

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party of America, held in December, 1922, when the proposal for these laws was first made, recognized the danger to the labor movement in these proposals and authorized its Central Executive Committee to launch a campaign to unite all workers' organizations, native and foreign-born, in a struggle against these laws.

The Third National Convention of the Workers Party, which has just closed its session in Chicago, reiterated the former declaration and called attention to the fact that the threat against the workers of this country which the Workers Party pointed out a year ago has now materialized in definitive laws pending before Congress. President Coolidge in his message to Congress demanded a law for the registration of the foreign-born workers.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party is instructed by the National Convention to begin immediately a campaign to unite all workers' organizations in the fight against these laws. This struggle will begin at once.

Under the program of action adopted by the Workers Party, Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born will be created in every city of this country. The Workers Party has within its organization some seventeen language groups and is thus in a favorable situation to reach the workers of the various language groups in this country. Each one of these language groups will form a local Council for Protection of the Foreign-Born.

A. F. of L. AGAINST EXCEPTION LAWS

At the Portland Convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was presented calling attention to the character of the proposed exception laws against foreign-born workers and was adopted by that organization.

With this precedent the labor unions in every part of the country are expected to give their full support to the organizations which will be created for the struggle against reducing American workers to the plane of serfs without any power to protect themselves against the employing class which exploits them.

Fight for the Foreign-Born

EDITOR'S NOTE—"The Daily Worker" will soon start a series of articles exposing the attempts of the employers to shackle the foreign-born workers, especially in the basic industries. Watch for these articles.

NO FOUNDATION TO PROPAGANDA AGAINST RUSSIA

Paris Fabrications Are
Unmasked by Truth

(By Rosta to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—With reference to a report appeared in the Paris paper Le Journal des Debats alleging that the "Centrosyuz" (Central Union of Co-operative Societies) is passing thru an acute crisis and that its bills of exchange have been protested, and also that the Paper Trust is not able to get payment for its bills from State enterprises which it supplies with its products, and, lastly, that all the other Russian Trusts are in a similar plight—the Rosta News Agency learns that all these allegations are void of foundations.

Reports Unfounded

Mr. Hintchuk, who has been recently re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Centrosyuz", declares emphatically that there has not been a single instance when bills of exchange of the Combine were protested. Its goods turnover has been steadily growing and there is ample ground for hoping that a partial crisis in the selling branch, which was looming during last summer, will be liquidated within the nearest future.

As for the Paper Trust, Mr. Styrman, a Director of the concern, declared that the settling of accounts between the Trust and State Enterprises was being effected quite normally. And no financial difficulties stood in the way of the Combine's activity. The above-mentioned allegations of the French press Mr. Styrman ascribes to an attempt to undermine the credit of the Russian Trusts abroad, which has been steadily growing, as well as to the irritation caused among some French industrialists, whose offers were rejected by the Paper Trust on the ground that there exist no treaty relations between France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Persia Greets Russia

MOSCOW.—The First All-Persian Exhibition was officially opened at Teheran yesterday. Russian Industrial products are largely represented and are exhibited in the spacious pavilion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At the opening ceremony representatives of the Persian Government extended their gratitude to Mr. Shumatsky, the Envoy Plenipotentiary of the Union of S. S. R. for the Union's assistance in the development of Persia's national economy.

Greetings
to
the
First
English
Communist
Daily
Which
Will
Give
Voice
to
the
Communist
Movement
of
America.

English Branch, W. P.
of Philadelphia.

GREETINGS

from

South Slavic Branch

Workers Party

Bentleyville, Pa.

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Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Greetings
from
Bronx, New York,
English Branch.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
We congratulate the workers of this land on their triumph over the yellow press. May the light of the first and only proletarian daily in the English language never be extinguished.—August and Ida Jaffe, 2637 East 61st Street.

Greetings to
"The Daily Worker"
from members of
Teamsters' & Chauffeurs'
Union, No. 705.

GREETINGS!

The Young Workers
League of Chicago greets
the first issue of the Daily
Worker. The organized
youth of Chicago realizes
the necessity of a Daily
both for the young work-
ers and adult workers,
fighting side by side for
the freedom of the work-
ers of this country.

With the first issue of
the Communist Daily we
take a great step forward
to the Day when Capital-
ism shall fall before the

Sick Benefit
and
Educational Society
of
German-Hungarians

offers congratulations
to the first revolu-
tionary working-class
paper in America.

The torch of eman-
cipation should light
the way toward the
liberation of the pro-
letarian masses.

New York City, N. Y.

We express the
heartiest wishes
for the success,
material and
moral, of "The
Daily Worker"
and feel confi-
dent that the
entire member-
ship of the
Workers' Party
and all revolu-
tionary workers
will stand by
"The Daily
Worker."

Harlem — New York
Jewish Branch.

where the workers can't hear and
band music, they sing their own ac-
companiment as they march vigor-
ously forward to their destination.

The neamen, dressed in beautiful
warm fur coats and hats, respectfully
wait for the procession to go by. It
doesn't pay to antagonize the new
rulers of Russia. The workers also
have warm fur coats—a good many
dogs have been sacrificed recently to
keep the workers warm this winter.

Now the procession has arrived at
the square in front of the red and
white building which is the home of
the Moscow Soviet. The new delegates
are carried on the shoulders of their
"constituents" so all may see what
fine fellows they have chosen. And
now on the narrow balcony of the
second story of the building, as the
daylight fades, and the lights begin
twinkling on the snow, a representa-
tive of the out-going Soviet ap-
pears. He speaks to the crowd, wel-
coming the new delegates who have
been presented bodily to the Soviet.
And when the cheering has died down
after the speech, the band strikes up
the International. Heads bared, the
workers listen in silence. The cab-
drivers stop their horses and wait to
the end. The neamen, in his beau-
tiful warm fur coat and hat, with an
expensively but badly dressed woman
on his arm, stops as he hears the
crowd, and respectfully removes his
hat. When the music has finished,
the people disband in all directions,
humming or singing the International.

The Land for the Users!

PUT ON YOUR DANCING TOGS!
"Eat, drink and make merry, to-
morrow you may get fired" will be
the slogan of the Food Workers and
Metal Trades Groups of the T. U. E.
L. on Saturday evening, Jan. 19, at
Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.,
on the occasion of the first annual
dance given by that body.

The tickets cost 50 cents which in-
cludes what you must contribute to
J. P. Morgan for defeating the Kaiser
and giving France the hegemony over
Europe. That is if you buy your
ticket in advance. If you DON'T the
ticket will cost you 75 cents, which
means that you must pay Morgan a
bonus of seven cents. This you will
readily admit no good Communist
with Marxian understanding would
do. The music will be cosmopolitan.
Everybody will understand it.

The NORTH-SIDE BRANCH of the YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

greet the "Daily Worker"
and pledges its unfailing
support to the first Com-
munist Daily of this coun-
try.

Natalie Gomez,
Organizer.

THE DAILY WORKER

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BY THE

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS

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MEANS

A POWERFUL LABOR MOVEMENT."

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ize the Unorganized", and Every Progressive Slogan Advocated
and Advanced by the Militant Workers of Chicago.

mighty blows of the en-
raged working class of
America.

A Thousand Greetings!
And our undying, active
support of our first Com-
munist English Daily.

Young Workers
League of
Chicago.

P. HERD,
General Organizer.

The Land for the Users!

City Central Committee

W. P. of
Philadelphia

Greetings to the
First Daily in the
English language
which will fight
the daily battles
of the American
workers and will
point the way to
the ultimate vic-
tory.



SENATE REPORT BARES RED CROSS AS ANTI-SOVIET

WASHINGTON — Basil Miles, state department attache during the Wilson administration now representing the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Paris in a memorandum written in 1897 and now made public by Senator Borah analyzed the huge fund borrowed from the United States by the Russian regime and suggesting a propaganda campaign and the use of supplies in Russia obviously to overthrow the Soviet government.

"Generally speaking," said Miles, "it is believed that the United States should, through the Red Cross, and perhaps with the aid of the president's discretionary fund, engage immediately, actively, but unofficially, with works of relief and propaganda in Russia; that it should not sanction the dissipation of the fund in the City Bank by the Russian supply committee for purposes which may well be regarded as inimical by the Russian people. With respect to the specific question of silver, it is a grave responsibility to direct the City Bank to pay \$500,000 for silver to be sent through the British to Kaledin. This involves a question of state."

Kaledin was the first of the counter-revolutionary leaders to be backed by the allies, and to be destroyed by the soviet government forces. The propaganda to be worked through the Red Cross, under this plan was carried out in part by Edgar Sisson with part of the president's discretionary fund, during the winter of 1917-18 in Russia. Sisson then bought the forged documents which were made public here in September, 1918, which have made his name a synonym for faked evidence.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Greetings
from members
of
Bakers' Union,
Local No. 2.

Retail Clerks' Union

Spanish Fascisti Chieftain Beats Hughes and "Bill" Burns At Faking "Red Uprising"

The Madrid correspondent of the Federated Press tells of a comic opera "red plot" with all the lurid trimmings of an American May day revolution, hatched in Primo de Rivera's mental incubator, the Mussolini of Spain. This plot was turned loose on Spain, Christmas eve and thousands of communists, labor leaders and anarchists were arrested in all the industrial centers.

The opportunity for pulling off this new fangled revolution was an international football game between Spain and Portugal in the city of Seville, on Dec. 28. Disguised as football players and acting under orders from Lenin and Trotsky, the young communists were to capture Spain, plunge their poisoned daggers into the noble and patriotic heart of de Rivera and then of course devote the rest of the year to looting, burning and ravishing as is the American Defense Society thesis on how to produce a 100% communist revolution.

After the young communists had glutted their revenge and waded in the gore of the Spanish bourgeoisie they were to wind up with Portugal according to the imaginative Fascist leader. The Dictator dropped a hint to the Portuguese government that it had better put up its storm windows and turn the dog loose. The latter however did not want to get too serious around Christmas so all hands went on a spree and Portugal yet stands—as it has always stood.

What worries Primo de Rivera is that plots to overthrow him are growing.

Write to "The Daily Worker"

Workers! Farmers! "The Daily Worker" is Your Daily. It is your voice. Help it speak for you. Write for it.

Send in your stories from the work bench, the mine pit, the open fields. Tell "The Daily Worker" what you are thinking.

What are your grievances? What injustices do you suffer? What are your daily experiences? What are your shopmates thinking about, talking about?

If you are a railroad shopman, why are the members falling away from the organization?

If you are a coal miner, what are your views on the big problems to come before the Indianapolis Convention, Jan. 22?

If you are among the hundreds of thousands of negro workers moving from the South to the North, you have a story to tell.

If you are among the millions of farmers moving from the land to the cities, we want to hear what you have to say about it.

Put your story on paper and send it in to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

THE PARTY AT WORK

LECTURES AT PATERSON, N. J.

The Paterson, N. J., English branch of the Workers Party has made arrangements for a series of lectures to be given Sunday evening, at 8 P. M., at Saltzberg's Hall, 211 Market street.

The program is as follows:

January 13th—"CAPITALISM IN THE SCHOOLS," Lillian Lore.

January 20th—"PRESENT DAY EUROPE," Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

January 27th—"HISTORY OF

1924 CHICAGO DATES

Jan. 20, 8 P. M., (Sun.) Karl Liebknecht Day, Young Workers League and Workers Party at Prudential Hall, North Ave., and Halsted St.

Feb. 16, 8 P. M., (Sat.) 2nd Annual Red Revel for Daily Worker and Labor Defense Council at Ashland Auditorium.

May 1st, United Front May Day Celebration at Ashland Auditorium.

May 30th, T. U. E. L. Picnic (Re-



Twenty Million German Workers
ARE STARVING

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ESTABLISH AN AMERICAN SOUP KITCHEN IN GERMANY

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\$500 initial outlay for equipment and \$2,000 monthly will care for an American Soup Kitchen. American banking and business interests contribute and collect large sums for German relief. At the same time they make big loans to the industrialists who will exploit German labor in order to pay back big interests with these loans. Gompers collects for German relief for the purpose of helping trade unionists in Germany who hold a certain political point of view.

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Famine Relief Without Conditions

Famine Relief Without Political Discrimination

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO-DAY

Friends of Soviet Russia
and WORKERS' GERMANY.
32 So Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Greetings
from F. T.

Local No. 195
wishes you
Good Luck.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

What "The Daily Worker"
will mean to District Eight
we expect to be able to
prove by giving it the mili-
tant support it deserves.

DISTRICT EIGHT,

Executive Committee Workers' Party of America.

Room 307, Federation Bldg.,

166 West Washington Street, Chicago.

NORTH HUDSON, NEW JERSEY

WISHING
"THE DAILY WORKER"
SUCCESS

from

the newly formed

Branch of the Workers Party,
Hudson County, New Jersey.

THE THREE INTERNATIONALS,"

Ludwig Lore.

February 3rd—"COMMUNISM AND SCIENCE," J. Stachel.

February 10th—"THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT AND ITS FUTURE," E. B. Jacobson.

February 17th—"TACTICS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL," Alexander Bittelman.

COMING EVENTS IN BOSTON

Thursday, Jan. 17, 24, 31 and Feb. 7, at 8 P. M., Lectures Course, by H. M. Wicks, at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Boston. Admission 25 cents each evening. Full Course Ticket, \$1.00.

Friday, Jan. 18, 8 P. M., Grand Ball, given by T. U. E. L., State Ball Room, Mass Ave. Admission 75 cents.

Friday, Feb. 1, 7:30 P. M., Grand Dance, to be given by Local Boston, Workers Party at Dudley St. Opera House, 113-119 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. Admission 40 cents, including war tax.

IN NEW YORK

The Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting in New York will be held Friday evening, Jan. 18th, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. A fine concert and tableau of the life of Liebknecht have been arranged. Admission is 25c. Tickets can be secured at the office of the Young Workers League, 208 E. 12th.

colation Day.

July 4th, Third Annual Picnic Workers' Party Local Chicago at Stickney Grove.

Aug. 17, Third Annual Press Picnic—Riverview Park.

Sept. 1, Labor Day, T. U. E. L., Picnic.

Sept. 7, International Youth Day, jointly by Y. W. L. and Workers Party.

Nov. 7th, Seventh Anniversary Soviet Russia.

All Party Branches and friendly organizations are kindly requested not to arrange any other entertainments or meetings on these dates.

STUDENTS ORGANIZE BRANCH

A group of college and preparatory school students of New York have recently organized themselves into a branch of the Workers Party.

Fifteen members have already joined and many more are expected to join in the near future. The newly formed branch will carry on its activities especially among students. All interested are urged to communicate with comrade Emile Paul, 1214 Boston Road, Bronx, New York.

workers and their families, without conditions—without political discrimination.

NAME

ADDRESS

Trade or Profession

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

(Committee for International Workers' Aid)

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

SAN FRANCISCO.—The California branch, General Defense committee, announces an intensive campaign to educate California and the country in general on the workings of the criminal syndicalism laws, with a view to its repeal and the release of the nearly a hundred men now serving time because of it.

Advising greater production of flying machines Arthur Brisbane, the bunk specialist of the Hearst dope-sheets, says: "A man of courage, knowledge and money could render no greater services than by making this the leading flying country."

Arthur dear, it already is—just that. Thanks to the abundance of specialists in our government, America holds all records of mental flights. The people are almost continually up in the air.

Treasury experts figure the "war to end war" cost the American taxpayers to date \$40,000,000,000.

Wasn't it worth it? Since it ended we have had no wars, except a little trouble in a few scattered places like—Germany, Greece, Turkey, Poland, Ireland, China, Hungary, Mexico, Chile, Siberia, Africa, Spain, Morocco, India—and the Episcopal Church.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HAIL TO

"THE DAILY WORKER"

Chicago Is With You 1,000 Per Cent

Chicago City Central Committee
Workers Party of America.

The North-Side
Branch
of
the
Workers Party
salutes
The
Daily Worker,
militant
organ
of
the
toiling
masses.

GREETINGS
FROM
THE
NORTH-
WEST
ENGLISH
BRANCH

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GREETINGS
from Oklahoma City.
Mrs. LILY JACKSON,
International Book Store.

GREETINGS
from
DISTRICT NO. 6
Workers Party of America
Cleveland, Ohio

SPY CAUGHT IN MOLDERS' UNION QUICKLY OUSTED

"Jim" Cronin Placed in
the "Rogues' Gallery"

By JOE CARROLL

"Guilty!"
When this verdict was pronounced last month by the trial committee of the International Molders' Union, in the case of its member long popularly known as "Jim" Cronin, it placed definitely in Labor's "Rogues' Gallery" one of the most dangerous and brazen of labor spies.

A "Confidence Man"
This "Jim" Cronin, now 35 years of age, has been an active member of the Molders' Union almost since boyhood. He was elected as President of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union when but 24 years old. Quickly gaining the confidence of the ruling republican politicians of the state, he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Commission, of which body he was chairman until May 15th last. He also enjoyed the confidence of the international officials of the union, and was delegated to represent the international office on many commissions of importance. But indisputable evidence brought out at his trial showed that for some time he had been in the pay, not only of the state and his own union, but also of the employers themselves, for whom he was operating as a spy, on the payroll of a detective agency. As is so often the case, it was only thru an accident that these facts became known and the resulting investigation fully exposed his treachery.

This investigation disclosed, among other things, that the Bureau of Industrial Relations was in fact an anti-labor detective agency, with the purpose of shattering labor organizations generally, reducing wages in certain large industrial plants, and increasing the working hours wherever and whenever possible. In this they were quite successful—thru "under-cover men" who were mostly union officials. By various methods the morale of the workers was lowered to a point where more hours of employment and the acceptance of less wages could be forced upon them.

Drew Large Salary

The evidence gathered also showed how a man high in the ranks of Philadelphia labor circles was paid \$200.00 weekly by this organization. And the United States Department of Justice was clearly shown up as a "foster" of spies and strikebreakers.

ers to the private field covered by such agencies as the "Bureau of Industrial Relations." So that during the course of this trial the Department of Justice was quite aptly referred to as "the United States strike-breaking agency."

The International Molders' Union has done a great service to the labor movement, in thus courageously facing the issue and purging its ranks. From the facts brought forth in this case, other unions will be advised of how to proceed against labor spies within their own ranks. The disclosures made have lifted the veil hiding the workings of the "under-cover" spies in labor unions. It seems almost beyond belief, that men who have risen from the ranks of the workers, and know the injustice and oppression suffered by them, can so vilely betray their fellow workers. The method of traitor-making remains the same—only the price has been increased—since the days of Judas Iscariot and his "thirty pieces of silver."

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CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Working Youth Greet the "Daily"

The Communist Youth of the United States, the Young Workers League of America, enthusiastically greet the appearance of this mighty weapon of ALL the workers—THE DAILY WORKER.

We know that the organized young workers of the entire world, under the banner of the Young Communist International, will find this an occasion for rejoicing for they know that this first English language Communist Daily published will be on the forefront in the battles, not only of every section of the American working class but likewise in the interest of the international proletariat.

We shall strive to reach the masses of the American working youth with and through the DAILY WORKER, and it shall never be said that the Communist Youth of this country ever lagged in the support of this greatest of undertakings of the American revolutionary workers.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA
By Martin Abern, Sec'y.

THE STRUGGLES OF THE YOUNG

As the fighting organ of the American working class, the Daily Worker is concerned with and will represent every class and the toiling masses in this country.

With six to seven millions of young workers in industry in the United States; 100,000 in and about the mines; 8,000,000 on the farms (most despicable of all, among all these are to be found 2,500,000 children ranging from the age of 5 to 15), the Daily Worker recognizes that it must deal with the problems and struggles of the masses of exploited youth. Therefore, a special department, to be known as With the Young Workers and Children of the Working-class, is to be a regular feature of this paper, and is to be conducted by the Young Workers League of America.

Here you will find, in as much detail as possible, the struggles of the young workers against the capitalist class on the job, the shame of child labor in this land of "democracy," the gross distortion of the mind of the children in the capitalist public schools and through such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., boy and girl scouts.

To Carry On Anti-Military Work

The militarization campaigns now being carried on particularly affect the working class youth. Throughout the world, the revolutionary young workers are known as the most ardent fighters against militarism as a class issue and not as a pacifist diversion.

Karl Liebknecht relied mainly upon

power from the hands of the capitalists. Patriotic bunk and a glorification of war and militarism, though not stated in the curriculum, are part and parcel of all of our public schools.

Knowing that merely to teach the children counter arguments against those advanced in the school is futile, the Y. W. L. has organized what is known as the Junior Section, which takes all the children of the workers from the age of 5 to 14.

The Junior Section is not a school; it is a part of the political movement of the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, the communist party, and as such, it seeks to draw the children into the struggle against their worst enemy, the capitalist system. In their particular sphere, the children agitate against the injustices and brutalities of the capitalists—in the schools, on the streets, everywhere that they meet other workers' children.

To Carry Latest Youth News

For the latest news of the conditions and activities of the young workers in all industries, on the farms, in the army, and wherever the working class youth congregate you will have to come to the Youth Section of the Daily Worker. This will be the only workers' daily that will carry the true news of the international youth organization, the Young Communist International and its various sections.

The Daily Worker Youth Section supplements the excellent semi-monthly official organ of the Young Workers League, The Young Workers' League.

The Young Workers' League, issued on the 1st and 15th of every month. The Young Worker is published exclusively in the interest of the exploited young workers, and an endeavor is being made to build up a mass circulation among the American toiling youth.

It will be in this section that the young workers, League members or no, will be able to express themselves and write of their life in the factories, in the mills, in the army or wherever the bosses' whip has driven them.

Even the children are invited to contribute to this corner of the paper.

The Youth Section of the Daily Worker, will from time to time, afford its readers exclusive labor news pertaining to the youth, through its special correspondents in over 100 cities throughout the United States. These are not paid pen prostitutes such as write for the capitalist dailies, but young, enthusiastic workers, who recognize the class struggle and are aiding in every possible way to bring it to its successful termination.

We invite you to become a regular reader of this exclusive feature of a labor daily.

(All communications for this section should be addressed: Youth Section, The Daily Worker.)

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

The Father-Son Plan
No more are the youth looking up to their elders as the super authorities. To capitalism this is a vital thrust.

A scheme has been thought-up by Walter W. Head of Omaha, Neb., which he calls the "Father-Son through-the-year plan." Head complains that fathers have not been fraternizing with their boys and as a result you have disobedience which, carried to its logical conclusion, is fatal to the existing order. His scheme was destined to obscurity. The business rabbits are too busy during the daytime with extracting profits from their workers and at night in getting over "that tired feeling" that is prone to, in the company of some female devotee of Tropicana. The workers are only too glad to get some sleep after a 12 hour workday to be bothered listening to the righteous grumblings of a couple or a dozen of impoverished lads.

President Coolidge has a son, and he saw possibilities in the father-son plan—to capitalism—so he endorsed it, in a letter to Head.

We can favor the plan, applied to the workers. What can be more revolutionary agitation among the masses of young boys than to have their proletarian fathers tell them of the blessings of a goading foreman, of long hours at a health-destroying machine, of the factory spy who makes life miserable, of the black despair of unemployment, of the fear of old age under capitalism, of low wages and unorganized masses of workers competing with each other for a crust of bread?

But the plan will not succeed. The proletarian fathers have no time. Too much of the day is taken up in making a living. When he is unemployed, the worker is not in a mood to adopt the recommendation of Coolidge, that the plan "is also intended to encourage," the boys, "to accept in a larger way their responsibilities as citizens."

Workers' Children in Jail Get Brutal Treatment

The commotion aroused when one of the boy inmates of the Chicago Parental School (a prison for boys) was beaten to death has not yet died down.

An investigation of the treatment of the children in these institutions who, without exception, are children of the workers, reveals brutality comparable with the slave-like exploitation of the six year old children in the mills and on the farm.

Every state in the United States has one or more of these boy and girl prisons that have no other excuse for existing than to make life miserable for those children of the workers whose condition is the most unbearable under capitalism.

A great percentage of the offenders of the capitalist law that comprise the child prisoners tell gripping tales of poverty and want. Thrown into the vilest sort of institutions, these children are trained for a life of crime and shame.

Military drill and utter subservience are part of the training of the children in penal institutions; and a great section of the gunmen in the United States got their first lesson in such parental and reform institutions.

It is almost impossible to ascertain the true nature of the base treatment of inmates (even though children) of these prisons as they are threatened with the direct punishments when some fake investigation is forced upon the ward healers in charge of all of the state governments.

The number of child and youth offenders is growing at a rapid rate. All of these child institutions are overcrowded, thus adding to the already animal-like condition of the youthful prisoners. Child labor is one of the evils that is part of many of these prisons.

It is a regular procedure of the capitalist local authorities to initiate an investigation when some child is murdered by the inhuman monsters in charge, but nothing comes out of it as capitalism must have these institutions as part of its system.

Birthday Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

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GREETINGS

Ukrainian Branch No. 1 of the Workers Party of America sends hearty greetings to THE DAILY WORKER on the date of its birth and hopes that, first in American history in the labor movement, the new Revolutionary Daily will be able to perform its duty.

Long Life for the Communist
"DAILY WORKER"

COMRADELY GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER

from

Detroit, 1st Russian Branch,
Workers Party.

We put our hopes from the bright future of the militant labor movement in the success of our press and we pledge our fullest support. Let THE DAILY WORKER be the rallying ground for a mass movement that will be satisfied with nothing but the complete emancipation of the workers and the building of a Communist society.

A Group of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION,

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HAIL
To

THE
DAILY WORKER!

YOUNG
WORKERS
LEAGUE
OF
AMERICA.

POLICE MAY STRIKE.

PETERBORO, Ont.—Still looking for their November pay policemen here threaten to strike if their pay is not guaranteed by the city.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

GREETING TO "THE DAILY WORKER"

It ought not to be difficult to secure 50,000 workers to read daily the Communist message. Let this be our immediate goal. We will do our share.

FORWARD WITH COMMUNIST
COURAGE AND SACRIFICE
TO ACHIEVE OUR END!

Russian Branch, Workers Party of America,
of Boston, Mass.

D. FEDERUK, Secretary.

PREDICT LABOR GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND JAN. 16

Fog Clears in British Parliamentary Battle

By W. N. EWER.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press
and "The Daily Worker")

LONDON.—The fog, which as a fitting symbol of the political situation, settled down over London on the evening of election day, has lifted. Literally and metaphorically the atmosphere has become clear.

Liberal Plans Laid Bare

It is now, barring accidents—certain that on Jan. 15 the Conservative government will be defeated in the house of commons and that on Jan. 16 the king will ask Ramsay MacDonald to form a Labor government. That has become certain, because we now know what the Liberals intend to do. The clearer sighted among the political prophets have known all along. For there was no alternative open. But the Liberals themselves did not see so clearly. They thought that since they hold the balance of votes in the house they held control of the situation.

A section of the Conservative party, headed by Lord Birkenhead and made loudly vocal by the Rothermere press, called on them to form a coalition or at least an entente with the Conservatives and so establish a "barrier against socialism."

Alas for their calculations, Lloyd George's followers nearly all lost their seats. The "united" Liberal party is almost solidly "Asquithian." Asquith, not Lloyd George, is its leader. And Asquith detests the Tories almost as much as he detests Lloyd George.

Asquith's Scheme Explodes

His plan was to come to a bargain with the Labor party by which, in return for keeping them in power, he would, in effect, dictate their policy.

But the Labor party curtly declared that it would make no bargain with anybody. Whereupon Asquith's chief newspaper became threatening in tone. If the Labor party would not make terms, it must take the consequences. The Liberals, it reminded Labor, would by abstaining from voting, enable the Conservative government to carry on for weeks or even for months.

The Liberals in fact have suddenly realized that their strength is precisely their weakness. A Labor government would be dependent on their votes. But they cannot use their power except by transferring it from Labor to the Conservatives. And the moment they do that they split their party from top to bottom.

Sea-Lab Party in Office

So philosophically they will make the best of things and vote with the Labor party—though they will probably as a consequence lose half a dozen of their members and a bunch of peers who will transfer their allegiance to the Conservatives.

We shall probably have a Labor government kept in office, who without any bargain or coalition, rather as the Liberal government was kept in office from 1910 to 1914 by Labor and Irish votes.

Obstacles to Labor Control

Whether a Labor government can last as long is another matter. I doubt it; for there will be constant and complex intrigues to bring about a situation in which the Liberals would of necessity desert them. But I also think that the prophets who give MacDonald three months and foretell an election in the late spring are likely to be disappointed.

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Greetings from the Conference of the Lithuanian Federation of the Workers Party of America

We, the delegates of the Workers Party of America, Lithuanian section, in the second conference, extend our greetings to The Daily Worker—the first English Communist Daily in the world.

We also congratulate our membership for the enthusiastic support given to the campaign in raising \$5,000 for the fund to establish The Daily Worker.

We pledge our wholehearted support to The Daily Worker in the campaign for subscriptions.

HAIL TO THE DAILY WORKER.
LONG LIVE THE WORKERS PARTY
OF AMERICA.
LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

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to
the
First
English
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The Leader In the Struggle

The Communist International Greet the Appearance of "The Daily Worker."

Declaring that "The Daily Worker" must become a power as the champion of the tremendous issues confronting the workers and farmers of America, the Executive Committee of the Communist International, thru its secretary, W. Kolarow, has sent a greeting to "The Daily Worker" as follows:

MOSCOW, Soviet Russia, Dec. 11, 1923.

To THE DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrades:—The Communist movement has long waited for the appearance of a Daily in America in the English language, and at last we see it realized thru the efforts and sacrifices of the American comrades. Altho the Party has many newspapers in foreign languages, it could not expect to reach the great American working-class except thru the medium of an English Daily.

The issues confronting the Workers Party and the American workers and farmers are so great that THE DAILY WORKER must become a power. It must become the expression of all the oppressed workers and the rebellious farmers in the country. It must be the leader in the struggle against American capitalism, which is consolidating its forces for fresh assaults on the working-class. It must rally to its banner the revolutionary farmers, who thruout American history have fought for their rights.

THE DAILY WORKER must take up the struggle in the trade unions and force the reactionary union officials to fight for the interests of the workers and against their further degradation. It must fight against the open shop drive, which the American employers will soon renew with increased vigor. It must unceasingly demand the freedom of the press, speech and assembly. It must fight for the protection of the youth of the country and against the exploitation of child labor, which is a disgrace to the American workers. It must mobilize the women and mothers of the working-class of America against the shameful robbery of their toil and that of their children. It must conduct an unrelenting struggle against the capitalist press, which is a powerful weapon in the hands of the employers. It must expose the sham of the church, which is a tremendous force in America. It must unflinchingly raise the flag of the class struggle on the economic and political field and rally the workers and farmers to the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT in the United States.

THE DAILY WORKER must mobilize the working-class of America against the new plans of American Imperialism. After gaining the hegemony of America by intrigue, plot and military intervention, American Imperialism has turned its face to China, which soon will feel the power of American gold and American arms. Europe is to be the next victim: Germany, bleeding and broken, her workers impoverished and enslaved, is to be reduced to a wheel in the big American machine of plunder. The Workers Party and THE DAILY WORKER must call on the American workers and farmers to prevent this savage act. For in the background stands Soviet Russia, which American Imperialism once more would attack in the foolish ignorance of the fact that today the Soviet Power is impregnable.

THE DAILY WORKER must be the organ of the whole membership of the Party. Every Comrade must work for it. He must take it into the factories and mines. He must furnish it with the news of the daily struggles and the life in the shops. The workers and farmers of America must feel that the COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER does not fear to tell the truth and to fight for the interests of the producers, despite the will of the oligarchy of Wall Street.

ALL SUCCESS TO THE DAILY WORKER! MAY ITS POWER GROW TILL IT BECOMES A GIANT RANGED BESIDE THE MIGHTY ORGANS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF SOVIET RUSSIA, GERMANY AND FRANCE!

With Communist greetings,

Fraternally,



Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Report the Little Entente Plans to Recognize Soviet

LONDON—Information that the little entente has decided to recognize Soviet Russia has been received from the Greek Government. Detailed plans for recognition and relations with the Soviet government have been worked out by M. Gira, Czech under secretary of foreign affairs and M. Nitchitch, foreign minister of Jugo-Slavia.

The entire matter was submitted to the little entente conference recently held in Belgrade. It is believed that this step on the part of the little entente will be used to advantage by the U. S. Senators now favoring recognition of Russia by the United States.

Wells on the Labor Party. LONDON—The anxiety of the Labor Party to get into office will result in their "getting into office but not into power," according to H. G. Wells. They will find that they cannot put their program into effect without losing Liberal support and will be compelled to compromise if they wish to continue in office, Wells said.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

DEFENSE COUNCIL STARTS DRIVE FOR RUTHENBERG PLEA

Declaring that the splendid defense of William Z. Foster and Charles E. Ruthenberg in the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism cases "resulted in the strengthening of the working class and of the Party in particular," the National Convention of the Workers Party, held recently in Chicago, called upon all Labor militants to rally to the support of the Labor-Defense Council. This unqualified endorsement comes at a time when the Council is launching upon a campaign to raise funds for the Ruthenberg appeal. At its offices in the Federation Building, 166 West Washington St., Chicago, there is an atmosphere of bustle and expectation.

By its persistent campaigns, the Labor-Defense Council has been able to save 32 staunch fighters of the working class from prison. But it has done much more than this. It has carried on a defense which was at the same time an attack, making use of the Michigan emergency to create a united front of labor against the vicious agents of the employers.

Raised Large Sum

Organized scarcely a year and a half ago, the Council has raised close to \$100,000 for the defense of the accused Communists. Over 90 per cent of this money was contributed by working people, in small amounts.

What is this Labor-Defense Council that is defending the Communists? It is not a Communist organization, but a non-partisan body endorsed by the Detroit Federation of Labor, the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, the Milwaukee Trades Council, the Butte Brades and Labor Council, and various other central labor federations. At its head is Robert M. Ruck, editor of the New York Worker, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Eugene V. Debs and Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D. are vice-chairmen. Others on its national committee are Rogers N. Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union; J. G. Brown, national secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party; John Haver, Holmes, of the Community church, New York; Max S. Hayes, nationally known leader of the Typographical Union, and Hulet M. Wells, of the Seattle Central Labor Union.

The Famous Raid

The resolution just adopted by the Workers Party recalls vividly to mind the famous Michigan labor trials of 1922 which resulted in the raid on the convention of the Communist Party of America near Bridgeport, in August of the preceding year. The trials were among the most spectacular in American labor history. Foster and Ruthenberg were the central figures, and they refused to budge an inch from their principles.

But the real reason for the raid was that the Communists had been taking a prominent part in the struggle of the workers against the capitalist "open shop" drive. The miners' strike and the railroad shopmen's strike were being fought out at the time, and Spolansky himself declared to some of the defendants later on that if these strikes had not been in progress, the convention would probably not have been raided.

Notwithstanding innumerable obstacles placed in the path of the defense, Foster was not convicted. The jury divided, six and six.

In the Ruthenberg trial, which came next, the prosecutors had a more favorable opportunity. Ruthenberg was admittedly a member of the Communist Party. His conviction was secured by an appeal to the prejudice of a hand-picked jury.

Basis of Appeal

An appeal is now being taken in the Ruthenberg case. The outstanding point in the appeal is that nothing illegal happened in the state of Michigan, and that its criminal syndicalism law could not apply to the formation of an organization in another state where no such law exists. If the appeal is successful, it is extremely unlikely that the other Communists indicted with Foster and Ruthenberg will ever be brought to trial. If it is lost, the final decision will be in the hands of the United States Supreme Court. The Ruthenberg appeal thus becomes the cornerstone of the whole defense in the Michigan cases.

In view of this central fact, the Labor-Defense Council, which is badly in need of funds now, is carrying on a Ruthenberg Appeal Drive to secure money to meet the expenses of the appeal. Letters are being sent out to labor organizations, as well as to individuals interested in preventing the railroadings of 32 aggressive labor men. The slogan is: GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL.

Of the money realized in past campaigns, 70 per cent has gone directly into legal expenses. Administrative and propaganda expenses have taken 30 per cent, but of this 15 per cent went into the printing of literature and appeals for help.

All Hail "The Daily Worker"

From ROBERT STEWART.

Member of the Presidium, Communist International. It delights me to wish "The Daily Worker" success. It is the best and biggest thing yet attempted by the Workers Party. It will meet a crying urgent need in "God's own country," where the power of the lie-manufacturing, news-distorting capitalist press is so colossal. It must and will, I am sure, strike a new note in American Daily Journalism.

Communism needs its own newspapers and newspaper staff, but it must be a staff which is not detached from the life of the working class. "The Daily Worker" has a big task and that task must be spread over the membership of the Party in such a way as will not only assure the success of the Daily, but build up the Party as well. The Daily Worker can and must be made the Daily organizer always, and everywhere at work for the Party. Its roots must be dug deep in factory, field, workshop and mine. It must become necessary to the worker as the air that he breathes.

The worker must see himself and his struggle mirrored (not distorted) in its pages. It will be the fighting leader in every struggle against capitalist aggression. It will be the rallying-point in the fight against the treacherous yellow leadership of the Gompers fraternity.

Fierce and violent struggles lie ahead of the Workers Party of America. U. S. prosperity is once more on the decline, and a declining capitalism always breeds greater ruthlessness on the part of the boss. The Daily Worker will be a sharp weapon in the fight for Communism in America and its speedy success will bring a great intelligent body of readers, a powerful Workers Party with a growing organized Communist militancy into the fight against the centre and citadel of World Capitalism: the United States of America.

3 BANKERS SEEK PROP FOR CHAOS SINKING EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

made the other day by the noted banker Bernard M. Baruch: "Until the reparations problem is settled abroad, there can be no return to the normal conditions of production and saving of which the world stands in need. The world is like a village of thatched-roof cottages; one is afire, and we must all help put it out or have our houses burn too."

Fear German Revolt

The presence of the "Big Three" bankers in the Paris conferences marks a positive step towards open American participation in European affairs. The gravity of the situation in Germany with its menace of working class revolt constantly looming up has forced America's hand. The Coolidge has not officially appointed the three delegates, he has approved of their nomination by the Reparations Commission and has co-operated with them.

This re-entry of the United States into the European conclave is a prelude to more serious and complicated entanglements. The "Big Three" who have arrogated to themselves, with the President's approval, the right to speak for millions of workers and farmers are notorious open-shop bankers and have only their own capitalist class interest at heart. In the whole affair we have the voice of Coolidge but the hand of Morgan. The President says his soft diplomatic "yes" and Morgan does the hard financial wire-pulling and manipulating.

Create Basis of New Wars

The Paris conferences have in store for the German workers economically only what the Versailles sessions have brought to them politically—enslavement. Today, Wall Street, thru the Witte House, is sending over three bankers to help save European capitalism from ruin by increasing and strengthening America's hold on Europe's finance and industry. Tomorrow millions of workers and farmers will be rushed by Wall Street, thru the White House, to be maimed and killed on the battlefields of France and Flanders in order to enforce the arrangements made by Brigadier General Dawes and the Colonels Young and Morgan, and to protect the European investments of our capitalists.

Comrades from the Scandinavian Branch, Karl Marx, Workers Party, Chicago; send fraternal greetings to the Daily Worker.

Hans A. Pedersen
Th. Laursen
Ewald Johnson
H. P. Klausen
Daniel Christensen
P. K. Aenbole
N. F. Holm
N. J. Christensen
Jens Olson
Julia Pedersen
A. Andrews
Hans Arnesen
Nick Bull
E. G. Bergolln
G. Christoffersen
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CHICAGO LABOR HEARS PORTLAND DELEGATE REPORT

A lively, tho brief discussion took place at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor when Frank McVey, the central body's delegate to the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, made his report.

Delegate Jack Johnstone, speaking on the report expressed the view that the Portland convention did not represent the sentiment of the American labor movement on such questions as Amalgamation, the labor party and recognition of Soviet Russia.

He commended the Federated Press which was denounced by Gompers as biased in favor of radical propaganda as an important news service.

William Queese, President of the Flat Janitors' Union, addressed the body and solicited support for his organization whose officials are sentenced to indeterminate sentences of from one to five years imprisonment for alleged conspiracy to boycott. Assistance was promised.

O. L. Stanley, President of the Lake County Central Labor Union, was given the floor and stated that Frank Fowler, President of the Milk Producers' Association desired to affiliate his association with the American Federation of Labor and join hands with the milk drivers' and milk handlers' unions against the big distributing companies. Negotiations towards that end are proceeding.

A motion to assist the movement for German relief was carried unanimously.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

GREETINGS

May Your Gospel Lead to
Success For Our
Ultimate Goal

Samuel F. Hankin

Greetings

From "Labor Unity"
San Francisco's Militant
Weekly to

THE DAILY WORKER

America's Militant
Daily

Good Luck to the
DAILY WORKER

Karl Marx Branch
Workers Party

Greetings from members

of Local 54,
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Garment Workers

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THIRD SECTION
January 13, 1924. This
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St. Louis and St. Paul

By JOHN PEPPER

St. Louis is the place where the national convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will meet on February 12th.

St. Paul will on May 30th, be the scene of the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party forces of the United States.

These two gatherings will decide the political fate in 1924 of the working class of America.

These two conventions will decide whether the working class in the presidential and congressional elections of 1924 will once more be only the tail of the capitalist parties, or whether it will take its stand as an independent political factor.

The working class of America is in a state of transition. A minority of the working class is class-conscious and is intent on fighting against the capitalist class and its government. Another minority, at the opposite pole, is in the service of the capitalists (partly even in the direct service of the government) and it does its utmost to obstruct every independent political action of the working class. Between these two groups—between the organized class-conscious minority and the organized lackeys of the capitalists, the labor officials—we see those millions of American workers not as yet class-conscious, but struggling towards class-consciousness.

The Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action in St. Louis, will be nothing else than an organized effort of labor officialdom to maintain the old state of things, and to preserve the workers as the political serfs of the capitalists. The St. Paul convention of the Farmer-Labor Party forces will be in substance an organized effort on the part of the class-conscious minority to lead the great masses upon the road of class-consciousness.

St. Louis—The Retrogressive Progressives

The Conference for Progressive Political Action has undergone a remarkable development. Its name still remains Progressive, but its policy has gone a step backward with every one of its actions. The first national convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action took place on February 20 and 21, 1922, in Chicago. The Conference was convened by the high officials of sixteen railway craft unions. Not less than eighteen international unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor sent delegates. Seven big national unions outside of the American Federation of Labor were represented. The Conference was called by the mighty international officers of the official labor movement who, in contrast with Gompers and his gang, were of the opinion that it was impossible to continue the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor of "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies" in the old capitalist parties. These officials, Johnston or Keating or Lewis are themselves nothing else than capitalist agents in the ranks of labor. But they were forced to act because the discontent of the masses exercised a tremendous pressure upon them. The deep-going industrial crisis of 1920 which began in 1920 and reached its depth in 1921, the misery and discontent of over five million workers forced the reactionary officials into political activity. Millions of workers demanded an independent party of workers, and the labor officials had to place themselves at the head of this movement if they would hinder the masses from organizing the Labor Party under a new, militant leadership. The workers harbored great expectations, but the labor officials did not organize the Labor Party. This February conference in Chicago stated in its manifesto: "The conference agrees that the time is ripe for progressive political action, but that the

organization of a new party should await developments."

In this betrayal by the labor officials the Socialist Party played the role of accomplice. The Workers Party at that time did not recognize the great significance of this conference, and did not send any delegates to Chicago.

The labor officials would have preferred to forget the Conference for Progressive Political Action entirely, but the masses again forced them to act. The tremendous strike movement of the summer of 1922—the most gigantic known in the annals of the American labor movement—and the brutal intervention of the government, the Daugherty injunction, the use of the army against the workers, filled the masses with a wild bitterness. Millions of workers demanded the forging of a political weapon, demanded the Labor Party. The labor officials were forced to convene the second convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Cleveland on December 11, 1922. And extraordinary enthusiasm of the masses greeted the Cleveland convention. Through labor and farmer officials no less than three million organized workers and farmers were represented in Cleveland.

The convention was completely dominated by the officialdom, and it was therefore inevitable that it should turn into an enormous betrayal. A shilly-shally center—the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, waged a feeble fight, but it was simply steam-rollered. The left wing, the representatives of local unions and the Workers Party were not admitted. The motion to form a Labor Party was defeated by a vote of 64 to 52. The Socialist Party was once more the most useful accomplice in the burial of independent political action of workers. But the Workers Party appeared for the first time before the whole working class as a dauntless and aggressive advocate of the Labor Party idea.

The same high officials of international unions who called the Chicago and Cleveland Conferences have called the third conference for St. Louis. This St. Louis conference will not even play with the idea of a Labor Party, but will openly declare for the support of the Democrat McAdoo, that is, the support of a candidate of an out and out capitalist party. The Chicago and Cleveland conferences were born out of the demand of the masses for a Labor Party, but they were convened by the labor officials, to prevent the formation of a Labor Party. The St. Louis conference will be the closing act of this drama of betrayal and deception. The St. Louis conference has nothing to do with the masses any more. It is obviously nothing but the political machination of the labor officials to sell out as many hundreds of thousands of workers as they can to capitalist politicians. But these conferences have not been in vain. The Chicago conference taught the masses that the Gompers clique

will never organize the Labor Party. The Cleveland conference taught the masses the other lesson that not only the reactionary, but also the so-called progressive labor officials of the international unions, will not organize the Labor Party. The St. Louis conference will teach the masses the third lesson, about retrogressive progressives. It will show that all these labor officials are hopelessly bound up with the capitalists and with the capitalist parties.

St. Paul—The Advancing Radicals

The May 30th convention in St. Paul will be a gathering of all truly progressive, truly radical and truly revolutionary elements of the American labor movement. The St. Paul convention will at the same time be a mass gathering of exploited farmers. The entire story is told by one fact—in the St. Louis convention the trade unions are represented by the officials of the international unions, while the delegates of local unions will not be admitted at all. In St. Paul organized labor will be represented by delegates of local unions, and the international unions as such will have five delegates each. St. Louis will be the field of betrayal by labor officials. St. Paul will be the field of battle of the rank and file. The aim of St. Louis is to bind the workers more closely to the capitalists. The idea of St. Paul is to organize the workers for independent political action, against the capitalists.

May 30th, 1924, in St. Paul, would be impossible without July 3rd, 1923, in Chicago. The July 3rd convention and the creation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party denoted a declaration of independence of the American working class, meant the beginning of the formation of a national political party of workers and working farmers. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party contains today only a part of the militant workers and farmers, but it is a legitimate child of revolting masses. It was born of the discontent created by the crisis of 1920-21. It was born of the militant spirit and bitter struggle of the summer of 1922. It was born of the frightful bankruptcy of the farmers. It was born of the disillusionment which followed the betrayal by the Cleveland conference and the failure of the Non-Partisan League.

The May 30th convention will be the continuation of the July 3rd convention. It will take up the idea of a Labor Party on a national scale and will continue to build it up, with larger masses, opening up greater possibilities. The historical significance of the May 30th convention will be that it will be an organization on a national scale for a nation-wide action. Without a national crystallization, the various city and state Labor Parties are doomed to disintegration. The history of the American labor movement is full of tombstones of local Labor Parties which died a premature death.

There Are Compromises and Compromises

St. Louis will be the compromise of labor leaders and labor aristocracy

with the capitalists. The St. Louis Conference—if all signs are not misleading—will decide to support McAdoo as candidate, that is, to support the party of Wilson, the party of the world war, the party of the raids of Palmer.

But the St. Paul convention will also not be a pure class gathering of workers and exploited farmers. The May 30th convention will be a conglomeration of Third Parties and real Farmer-Labor Parties. There will be on the one hand representatives of workers and exploited farmers, and on the other hand, representatives of well-to-do farmers, small businessmen and intelligentsia. The St. Paul convention will not create a real class party of workers and exploited farmers, but a Third Party of all the above-mentioned elements. But this new party will have within it the Federated Farmer-Labor Party which is the beginning of the class party of the laboring masses and which will rally around itself the workers and exploited farmers.

But even the representatives of small businessmen in St. Paul will be different from the Democratic or Republican Party. The small businessmen and well-to-do farmers who remain in the old parties accept thereby the political leadership of the capitalists. Discontented and revolting small businessmen and farmers manifest by their break with the old capitalist parties and their entering a Third Party that they no longer accept the leadership of the capitalists, that even with all their characteristic hesitancy, wavering and half-measures, they nevertheless want to combat the capitalists.

We Communists must understand this difference clearly, the difference between counter-revolutionary and revolutionary compromise. It is counter revolutionary compromise when the labor aristocracy concludes an alliance within the old capitalist parties to conserve the existing social order. But it is a revolutionary compromise when Communist workers enter into the May 30th convention to form the united front with militant workers and desperate farmers, even though these masses do not as yet see clearly the difference between themselves and well-to-do farmers and small businessmen. It is a revolutionary compromise when Communists seek and accept the alliance of farmers or Third Party forces generally, if these elements are in revolt against the two-party system and wish to fight against ruling big capital. A compromise which creates allies for the working class for weakening and undermining the present social order is a revolutionary compromise. When Secretary of Commerce Hoover, the most conscious representative of the interests of the capitalist class says that the two-party system is the best guarantee for the present social order, Communists must understand the revolutionary significance of a Third Party. When Gompers, the capitalist agent within the ranks of labor, recommends the policy of "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies" within the old capitalist parties, Communists must understand the revolutionary significance of independent political action of the working class. When the whole capitalist press with united forces, day by day "proves" that the interests of the farmers are different from those of the workers, Communists must understand the revolutionary significance of the alliance between farmers and workers. When yellow Socialists yell that the Communists have become opportunists because they remain with the masses of workers and farmers, though these are not as yet class conscious, Communists must understand the revolutionary significance of the compromise between the advance guard and the rear guard of the working class.

Murphy Hopes Daily Worker Becomes Worthy Companion of Pravda and the Rote Fahne

J. T. Murphy, member of the British Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions, sends his greetings to "The Daily Worker" and hopes it will become a worthy companion of Pravda and the Rote Fahne, the famous Communist dailies of Russia and Germany. He writes as follows:

West Ealing, London, England, Dec. 14, 1923.

To: Workers Party,

Dear Comrades: I am delighted to hear of the progress of the Workers Party of America and your innovation—The Workers Daily.

Here's to "The Workers Daily". May it become a worthy companion of the great dailies, Pravda and Rote Fahne, in the great revolutionary movement of the workers.

May it become as dear to the workers of America as a valiant champion of their will to victory, as these other great papers have become to the workers of Russia and Germany.

Yours fraternally,

J. T. MURPHY.

COUNTRYMEN - - - By S. SYDNEY WYMAN

"WHERE you from, Shorty?" Big Bell looked down at the little man who moved into a seat beside him at the red and white checkered table, while his elbows stood out as though to mark his personal boundary lines.

Matty Hirko glanced at him, an odd little dignity in his manner, and disregarding the query reached for a piece of bread. It happened that Big Bell reached at the same time and his grimy fingers snatched it from beneath the delicate, smaller ones. Matty looked at him again and said softly as though to reassure someone, "You countryman of mine?"

"Ho-ho-ho," roared Bell so that all the table heard and the rapidly moving forks stopped while the eyes rolled toward him. His brute strength caught all the men unwillingly, for this big giant could be a devil without warning; he therefore received the suspicious attention one gives a dog barking and snapping at his heels.

"Ho-ho-ho," he roared. "Ho-ho-ho—countryman he says. Countryman—little runt. Ho-ho-ho—little pollywog—toad hopper. Hump."

No another word did he say until he finished the meal when he arose grating his chair, leisurely put a toothpick between his teeth, and then leaned over Matty to remark as he thumped him a whack across the shoulders, Countryman eh? Pollywog.

And Matty Hirko grinned, only half knowing whether to laugh or take offense. Later in the evening he sauntered down to the pool hall for a drink, and a little gossip with any one who spoke his language; for he had just come to work in the smelter and he knew only casual acquaintances. When he entered the hall he saw Big Bell emerge from the rear door, a door Matty learned led to a shack where moonshine was sold by the drink or the bottle. But Matty didn't care for moonshine; it was bitter and when he couldn't find good whiskey or wine he took soft drinks. Not so with Bell who came up to him, pulled a flask from his pocket and offering it grinned, "Drink, countryman."

At first Matty would have refused, for it was white liquor, but something in Bell's eyes compelled him to drink. Then Bell drained out a portion and offered it again, but this time Matty waved him off quietly.

"So," Bell peered into his face. "So— you not drink. Gog damn, I make you drink," and he tripped up the little man, sprawled over him on the floor, ground the bottle between his teeth and poured half the contents down Matty's throat. leave him alone—he make you fun.

"So," he roared when he straightened up and looked at the bottle. "So pollywog—you get one damn good drink, eh?"

And Matty did not fight; instead his puny strength or the consequences. But the tussle ended in a moment; Bell caught him about the waist, lifted him bodily, flung him across the pool table and spanked him while the men gathered about to roar with delight. Finished, Bell leaned back against the bar and waited while Matty scrambled from the table. He would have seized a chair, but a friend pulled him away toward the rear saying, "You bet you no fight hem—she strong like debil."

and Matty did not fight; instead he remembered that night and the next day, and every day after that when he met Big Bell at the boarding house, at the pool room, or on the street. Generally he dodged away, but sometimes the giant caught him and laughed in his face, or twisted his ear or his nose. Once he landed a kick which turned Matty's face white with pain, but he said nothing, hoping that the initiation and persecution would soon be over. But it wasn't; something in the small man, something about his fine delicate mustache, his large sparkling eyes, the tilt of his black felt hat always baited Big Bell and induced some remark, a pinch, a squeeze, or a slap.

Matty remembered all these insults; he made few friends for his pride was hurt and instead of being gay and happy as was his custom, he worried.

Then he bought a dog, a little frisky pup to which he brought bones from the butcher shop or tid-bits he took away from the table. He kept it at home for two weeks, but one night he took it along to the boarding house; he walked very erect and proud, for now he had a friend, a companion, a sympathizer. Just a pup, but it was enough. Big Bell was waiting at the porch when Matty rounded the corner, the pup frisking at his heels.

"Ho-ho-ho," roared Big Bell, "Look—my countryman. Look—two little dumplings—yellow dogs."

Matty stopped before him. He didn't exactly understand what "yellow dogs" meant but he knew it implied scorn.

"You take back what you say of my dog," he cried. "You take hem back."

Big Bell only grabbed his collar, turned him about and gave him a kick. Then he caught the pup another blow in the ribs which sent him yelping up the street. Matty watched the little pup a short way, and then went inside to sit at the red and white checkered table. He drank two cups of coffee, and went home without stopping at the pool room as he usually did. He walked with his head bent forward as he had seen the little dog do.

Next morning Big Bell was pouring milk on his breakfast food and slopping it over the dish onto the table cloth when Matty came in. Instead of walking to his regular place at another table, he stopped opposite Big Bell rose grating his chair, coat pocket, pointed it at the giant and ordered with short burning little words, "You take back what you say—my dog—you 'pologize what you do—you take hem back."

Big Bell was astonished, surprised for the first time in his life, but once more he laughed. "Ho-ho-ho, countryman—two yellow pups—two."

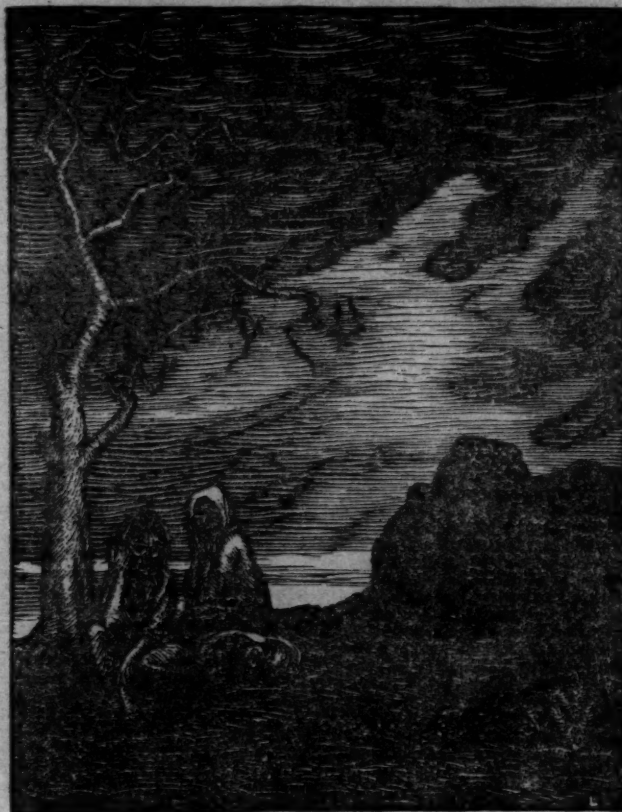
He seized a knife and rising to get at this little man, this little runt who dared challenge him, him, Big Bell, boss of the pool hall, boss of the boarding house, boss of the smelter. Big Bell rose grating his chair.

Matty stood still, watching, waiting.

Then he pulled the trigger—once, twice. And Big Bell sat down heavily against the chair, for the first bullet cut his heart.

An hour after they found Matty Hirko in his room with his little frisky pup. When they took him he said simply but proudly, "He keek me dog once—he keek hem two time."

Hunger



J. J. Lankes

THE COMING MINERS' CONVENTION - - - By WM. Z. FOSTER

On Jan. 22nd the United Mine Workers will hold their Convention in Indianapolis. Once again the organized coal diggers of the United States and Canada will meet to legislate on the labor problems of their industry. It will be one of the most important conventions in recent years. Its outcome will be of the greatest consequence to the whole labor movement. The eyes of organized workers everywhere are turned toward it.

For many years the United Mine Workers were one of the most progressive organizations in the labor movement. They long led the revolt against the Gompers machine. Every progressive cause could depend upon them for support. This was in the hey-day of the strength of the Socialist Party. But in recent years the miners' organization has lost much of its militancy. Especially is this the case amongst the leadership which, for general incompetency, autocracy, and corruption, will now compare with any of the most reactionary unions in the A. F. of L. The real condition of the organization is that the rank and file are genuinely progressive, while the officialdom are reactionary to the last degree. It is an anomalous situation. Practically all the unions in the American Federation of Labor show a somewhat similar division of opinion between the officialdom and the rank and file, but in no case is this so marked as in that of the United Mine Workers of America.

As the years go by the collisions between the progressive rank and file and the reactionary officialdom grow

heavier and more intense. At the coming convention many of these fights will come to a head. One of the most important is the Howat case. That is a cancer in the heart of the Miners' Union. Howat was brutally and illegally expelled. All the intelligent rank and file members realize this and they are demanding a square deal for him. Throughout the whole organization Howat has been given a rousing reception by the rank and file wherever he has gone to make known his case. At the convention this sentiment in favor of him will surely register itself despite all that Lewis can do to prevent it. Another collision between the rank and file and the officialdom was had in District 26. The manoeuvres there of John L. Lewis in smashing the strike of the coal and steel workers at the behest of the British Empire Steel Corporation were among the worst exhibitions of treachery known in the history of the Miners' Union. Desperate efforts will be made to purge the organization of the disgrace and to rid it of the men guilty of such a crime.

Many other grievances will be aired by the rank and file. They see the organization falling to pieces and nothing being done by the officials to prevent it. They will demand a reckoning of the crooked leadership. In the past couple of years the wave of discontent in the thousands of locals has begun to develop the first rudiments of organization. These are to be found in the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America. This is more than an or-

ganization; it is a cause. It is the one hope of the rank and file to have some say in the organization, the one means by which they will be able to turn it to their advantage and away from being merely an instrument for raising corrupt officials to power. The fight will be intensified by the fact that the bituminous agreement expires this spring and the fate of the miners' standards of living is in the balance, with the prospect of a great strike to defend them looming up.

The factors are present for a great rank and file revolt in the Miners' Union. Discontent is rife in every district. And upheaval is long overdue. The only way it has been prevented up till now is by the use of the iron fist by Lewis. The wave of discontent that is sweeping many unions manifests itself even more strongly in the United Mine Workers of America. In the Molders' Union the membership in the last convention, demanded a general revision of the policies of the organization. In the Maintenance of Way convention they went much further and swept out of office the whole reactionary gang of officials led by the unspeakable Grable. In the Miners' Union the discontent mounts still higher and Lewis will have the job of his life trying to choke it back at the coming convention. There will be a bitter struggle between the forces of progress and of reaction.

What happens at the Miners' Convention will be of the utmost importance to the whole labor movement. The workers are demoralized and helpless everywhere in the

unions. Craft unionism is discredited. A great renaissance is needed. This can come only through a great shattering blow dealt at the old bureaucratic machine. If the miners will take the lead in this movement at the next convention, workers in the other industries will be encouraged to follow. When the big revolt took place at the Maintenance of Way Workers' Convention a year ago, a quiver ran through the whole labor movement. But this organization was on its last legs and the revolt dissipated itself. If the miners take the bit in their teeth, as well they may at the Indianapolis Convention, the story will be a different one. The old reactionaries in the labor bureaucracy will find themselves confronted with a real struggle. On the other hand, if the Miners' Convention is a reactionary one, it will throw still more discouragement into the ranks of an already dangerously depressed labor movement. The coming Miners' Convention marks a turning point in the labor movement.



THE WAR ON THE WORKERS

By JAY LOVESTONE

Congress will soon be called upon to appropriate scores of millions of dollars to increase the military and naval fighting forces.

There is no doubt that the appeals of Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby will meet with a generous response. World conditions are too unsettled, and domestic conditions are too unstable to warrant a reduction in Uncle Sam's military and naval expenditures.

To the workingmen and poor farmers there is not a more vital question than that of militarism. Militarism is a special, violent, mechanical barrier to the achievement of working class freedom. In recent years the capitalists have been making giant strides in militarizing America. Our owning class has been making tremendous progress in building up gigantic military machines to fight for its interests at home and abroad. The responsible navy and war departments have repeatedly and frankly declared that our navy and army are great industrial assets.

The National Guard

The cost of national defense has more than doubled in the last decade. Likewise, the total number of individuals under training has more than doubled.

One of the most important units in the national military machine is the National Guard. According to the last report of the Secretary of War, this military body now has a total strength of 160,598 men divided amongst the various states and Porto Rico.

Recently the big employers have begun to pay considerable attention to the National Guard. State Legislatures are increasing the appropriations for these units. The reason for this growing interest and expenditure of funds in behalf of the various state militias is obvious. The National Guard has been used by the capitalists against the workers more than any other division of the national military organization.

It is interesting to note that the ratio of increase in the National Guard is almost directly proportional to the intensity of working class unrest in the country. During the fiscal year 1921 when the country was on the eve of a great strike wave and the bosses were preparing the open shop drive, the National Guard increased 102 per cent in its aggregate strength according to the Chief of the Militia Bureau. In 1922 in the midst of the terrific class struggles involving over a million workers, the National Guard gained 40 per cent in strength. In 1923 with strikes and industrial unrest somewhat abated, the employers and their state and federal governments paid less attention to the National Guard and the rate of increase fell to a point of practical insignificance.

The War On the Workers

That the capitalists have turned the various state military bodies into safe investments is proved by an examination of the most recent history of the National Guard. An analysis of the latest Annual Report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau brings to light startling evidence establishing beyond a doubt that the National Guard is more and more being used by the bosses to wage relentless war on the workers. In his report for 1923, the Chief of the Militia Bureau put the case of the employing class bluntly in these words: "The National Guard, it may be safely assumed, has the loyal support throughout the country of the conservative citizen."

The story of the National Guard movements in the last year reads like the dispatches from the front sent by the best of war correspondents. When one goes thru the last report of National Guard activities he recalls the stirring reports of Sir Philip Gibbs from the French and Flanders fronts. Cavalry squadrons, infantry battalions, medical detachments, tank corps, headquarter troops, service detachments, field artillery corps, machine gun companies, coast artillery divisions, howitzer and train divisions, and anti-air craft artillery—all of these have been turned into action in the last fiscal year against the workers who were struggling against unspeakable working and living conditions.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the National Guard organizations of twenty-seven states were called upon to render emergency duties and help the civil authorities maintain law and order. If any one still has any doubts left as to law and order under capitalism being anything else than largely a matter of keeping the workers in subjection

and perpetuating the present system of employing class exploitation and oppression, then let him examine the last report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau: Of the 27 states whose National Guards were in action from June 30, 1922 to June 30, 1923, 21 called upon their militias to render service to the bosses in the great national textile, mine, and railway strikes of 1922. In only six states was the National Guard called into action for any other but strike duties during this period. Massachusetts, Maryland, Louisiana, Minnesota, Oregon and Montana, employed their state militias to render such public services as fighting forest fires and guarding prisoners during trials. All the other states employed their troops to break strikes and to war on the workers.

The Textile Strike

In the textile strike, the small state of codfish aristocrats, Rhode Island, had companies of coast artillery, squadrons of cavalry, machine-gun divisions, and field artillery corps thrown into action against the striking workers. These military forces did incalculable damage to the textile workers. All in all the various subdivisions of the Rhode Island National Guard were on strike duty for a period of 330 days or almost a year.

The Coal Strike

When the bituminous and anthracite miners struck in 1922 the late President Harding called upon the governors of the coal mining states to unfurl the flag at the tipple. Eight of these states covering an area of 531,355 square miles, a territory almost equivalent to the present size of England, France, Italy and Germany combined, responded and rushed their troops into the coal fields to smash the strike. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah were the states in which troops were employed in the interests of the coal operators against the miners.

In Pennsylvania sundry cavalry divisions served to break the mine strike at various points for a period of 280 days. A machine-gun squadron was in strike service 70 days. A motor-transport company saw strike action 35 days. Thus the Keystone state miners faced highly armed military divisions on various sections of their strike front for a total period of 385 days, or about 13 months of service.

Ohio, the late President's own state, sided with Pennsylvania in military strike breaking. Cavalry squadrons were in action 47 days. Infantry divisions served on various strike sectors 109 days. Motor transport companies were in the strike zone to harass the miners for 49 days. An ambulance company saw service 21 days; a wagon company 4 days. The total period, in which the state military forces were on the firing line against the coal strikers, was 230 days.

Indiana had on active duty in its coal fields various infantry divisions serving 65 days; a signal company 18 days, and a motor transport company 18 days. For 101 days these forces rendered strikebreaking duties.

Kentucky was the banner strike-breaking state in many respects. Numerous machine-gun companies were rushed against the strikers and served 308 days. Field artillery corps were on the strike scene 113 days. Infantry companies were hurled against the coal diggers and remained in service 151 days. Kentucky State troops saw action in this strike front for a total period of 572 days, or over a year and a half.

In Illinois the class war was most bitter. Here the battle of Herrin was fought. Infantry divisions were at the strike front 265 days; cavalry squadrons 73 days; anti-air craft artillery corps 7 days; howitzer companies 12 days; field artillery battalions 7 days. All in all the National Guard divisions of Illinois were used against the coal miners for practically a year—364 days.

Colorado, the home of Rockefeller industrial democracy and the scene of the Ludlow massacre was also very much on the strikebreaking map during the miners' struggle. For 86 days infantry divisions were in action. A tank company saw service 28 days; a field artillery division faced the strikers 27 days; a howitzer company 13 days; the Quartermaster's detachment was on strikebreaking duty 31 days. Cavalry divisions pursued their anti-strike duties for 28 days. For a period of 213 days, the Colorado state troops were serving as strikebreakers for the capitalist class.

In New Mexico the striking miners faced a detachment of cavalry for 67 days. At Gallup the 157th Engineers Corps was in action against the strikers for the same period. A division of field artillery was in the war against the workers and brought the total period of military action on this front up to 291 days.

At different points in Utah, batteries of field artillery and a troop of cavalry served against the miners for a total period of 228 days.

The Railroad Strike

When the Railway Shop Craftsmen went on strike in 1922, the full military powers of at least a dozen states were thrown in against them. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming mobilized their National Guards against the railway workers. How far flung the battle line was on this sector of the class war front can be seen when one compares the total area of this group of states with the area of some of the countries which participated in the great World War. The twelve states cover an area of 1,053,995 square miles, or a little more than the combined area of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bulgaria, Norway, Denmark, Lithuania and Estonia.

In Alabama infantry divisions served 548 days against the railway workers; cavalry forces 180 days, motor transport companies 2 days; and machine-gun divisions 110 days. All in all the military forces in this state were in action for a total period of 840 days, or more than two years.

In Arkansas there were mobilized a machine-gun company and an anti-air craft artillery battery against the railway workers for one day.

In California the entire national guard was mobilized in July 1922 and held in readiness for all emergencies in connection with the railway strike. In this military force there were represented a strength of 2119 infantry men, 359 field artillery men, 200 cavalry men, 172 officers, and other military detachments totaling 3437 men.

In Georgia infantry forces were marshalled against the workers for 30 days.

The Idaho National Guard mobilized infantry companies for 7 days.

The Kansas National Guard marshalled infantry forces against the railroad workers for 753 days. Cavalry squadrons were lined up against the strikers for a total period of 515 days at various points on the strike front. The total period during which the military forces of the state were employed by the railway corporations against the rail workmen in this state was 1283 days.

In Missouri, companies of infantry men were thrown in against the strikers and served for a total period of 613 days. Batteries of anti-air craft artillery were in action 48 days in various parts of the state. Field artillery corps saw service 85 days. A howitzer company faced the strikers two days. A machine-gun company was in action 54 days. All together the various subdivisions of the Missouri National Guard saw strikebreaking service for 802 days.

In New Hampshire, anti-air craft artillery forces were on strike duty for 39 days and a field artillery battery for 57 days, or a total of 96 days.

The North Carolina National Guard pitted infantry divisions against the railway strikers for 93 days; cavalry forces 26 days, and a battery of field artillery 5 days. Thus for a period of about three months, 124 days, the North Carolina military forces were fighting the strikers.

In Oklahoma, a company of infantry men and a howitzer division together serves 34 days against the shop craft strikers.

In Texas, 146 days of strikebreaking service were rendered by the infantry men. A company of howitzer men saw 92 days of action. For 238 days these two subdivisions of the Texas National Guard were in action against the railway strikers.

The Wyoming National Guard dispatched a cavalry squadron to serve on the strikebreaking front against the workers for five days.

The Great Struggle

The above figures give only a most incomplete picture of the gigantic struggles fought by the workers in this country. In our estimates of the armed forces used against the workmen we have entirely omitted the Federal army units and the armed gangmen employed by the numerous detective agencies serving the capitalist class.

But a summary of the extent to which the National Guard alone was employed by the various State governments against the workers, convicts, beyond the flimsiest shade of a reasonable doubt, the government of being a strikebreaking agency in the hands of the employing class. The National Guard today is one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the capitalists in their war on the workers.

In the coal strike, the National Guard served in various states at different points in the strike zone, a total period of 2,294 days—or a period of 6 years and 3 months.

In the Railway Strike, the various sub-divisions of the National Guard was mobilized and in action against the workers for a period of 3461 days—or the equivalent of 9 years and about 6 months.

In the Textile Strike, the various units of the National Guard fought the workmen for a total period of 330 days or almost a year.

During the Textile, Coal and Railway strikes of 1922 the National Guard forces were mobilized and in action against the workmen in 21 states covering a total area of 1,586,598 square miles. The magnitude of this great front of the American class struggle compares with many a battle front in the last great war. The present combined areas of 19 European countries among which are included England, France, Germany, Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, the Scandinavian, the Baltic and the Balkan countries, is smaller than the area of the 21 states in which the National Guard was sent against striking workmen. More than that; the National Guard served at the different points in the strike zones of these States, a total period of 6,098 days or the equivalent of a period of warfare of over 16 and a half years.

(The cost of this war on the workers in the United States and the casualties suffered by the workers in this struggle will be dealt with in subsequent articles.)

Good News!

By SCOTT NEARING

The most appropriate greeting that I can send to the readers of "THE DAILY WORKER" is contained in this little table of figures showing the economic revival in Russia:

Year	Production in million gold roubles	Per cent of pre-war
1919-20	511	14.6
1920-21	527	15.1
1921-22	754	21.3
1922-23	1,127	32.0

("Russian Information and Review," Dec. 1, 1923, p. 346)

These figures indicate that within the past three years the industrial production of Russia has more than doubled, that each year has shown an improvement, and that the improvement of the last year has been the greatest of all.

Here is another item: On November 25, 1923, the chervonetz (the new Russian currency) was quoted in London at 21s 1d, which is the exact par value of ten pre-war roubles. This means that the Soviet authorities can make their contracts in England (and elsewhere) with a currency that is at par with the standard currency of Europe.

Unlike the countries of central Europe, Russia seems to be making economic headway. Workers and farmers can handle their own economic affairs when they turn their minds to the task.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Russian Branch, Workers Party of Wilkesbarre, Pa., sends its heartiest greetings to the most effective member of the Party—**THE DAILY WORKER.**

OUTLOOK OF FEDERATED PARTY

By JOSEPH MANLEY

This will be a Federated Farmer-Labor Party year.

The outlook for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in 1924 is very bright. Born in the last months of 1923 it has become the leading force in the national drive for a Labor Party. It is rapidly sinking its roots into the whole sub-soil of the economic and political life of the farmers and workers.

It will carry on its work among the exploited farmers, among the industrial workers, among the foreign-born workers directly. It will also work with the state Farmer-Labor parties and take part in the national nominating convention of the Farmer-Labor parties at St. Paul, May 30th. That is the program for work during 1924.

Already it can point to growth during 1924, recently the American Lithuanian Literary Association with 7,000 members in 250 branches affiliated.

In Washington County, Pennsylvania, a branch of the Federated was organized and affiliated with it are local unions of miners, steel workers, and building trades men with thousands of members.

The Western Progressive Farmers with headquarters in the state of Washington is taking a referendum on affiliation. Indications are that it will affiliate.

The state Farmer-Labor party of South Dakota has also lined up with the Federated.

The economic ruin and bankruptcy of the farmers is rapidly bringing about a condition comparable only with that of the European peasant.

As illustrating this deplorable condition the following facts are worth quoting: In 1923 an apple raiser in the state of Washington shipped 9,000 boxes of the finest quality apples to a commission merchant. For the shipment of 9,000 boxes he received \$5.47. In 1923 in the famous Yakima Valley, in the same state, a man sold ten acres of Winesap and Johnathan apples, totaling ten thousand boxes. He received \$10.00 and figured he got off lucky.

A wheat raiser grew 19,000 bushels in 1923, and after selling the wheat he had to borrow \$1,500 to pay the deficit and taxes.

A stock raiser sold three four year old farm horses. In Kansas City he received \$2.40 for each of them. Becoming disgusted with stock raising he shot 7 horses and used them for bait to poison coyotes and made \$7.00 from each horse by selling the coyote pelts, on which there is a bounty.

A farmer sold two cows in Portland, Ore. They were good and fat. He received for both a total of \$11.50. When out of this he paid \$5.00 drayage and \$1.25 commission he had \$5.25 clear profit.

The answer to the condition that these facts illustrate, coming from

the politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties is: "diversified farming", "economy", "less demand for education" and other phrases. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party will not attempt to meet the farmers with such nonsense.

The mission of the Federated among the working farmers during the coming campaign will be to drive home the necessity for fundamental changes in the present marketing and owning methods and the necessity of close solidarity with the city worker. It will rally to the fight for a Labor Party the militant section of the trade union movement.

In the campaigns to be conducted by the various state parties that are fast lining up with the Federated a new note will be struck. In South Dakota our land program was adopted and the Farmer-Labor Party is now entering a campaign for the primaries with the slogans: "The land shall belong to the users of the land". "A five year moratorium for all working farmers". In that state this is already having the effect of separating the wheat from the chaff. When one of these states elect a U. S. Senator, he will strike a new note in Washington, when he talks about: "Occupational, proportional representation".

The chief task of the Federated is to organize for the coming national convention at St. Paul. This will tax all our energy and support. The May 30th convention must be made a success. In the coming months of the new year it will be the task of the Federated to overcome the inertia of the masses brought on by the domination of the rank and file of the unions by the bureaucracy. Hundreds of branches of the Federated must be set up in every state in the union. 1924 is a political year. People will think of political problems. Their economic distress must be given the correct analysis. The Federated is the only national organization that faces the new year and its complex economic problems with a broad and comprehensive program that makes for the unity of the militant section of the farmers and workers organizations. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party greets the New Year with high hope, and confidence that out of this years struggles will come a great mass movement of exploited farmers and workers; organized permanently for the greater task that leads to a workers and farmers government.

More Greetings Will Be Published in Future Issues.

We have received hundreds of greetings to the Daily Worker from well wishers, labor unions, prominent communists and communist organizations in this and other countries which are unavoidably held over due to lack of space. These messages will appear in future issues of the Daily Worker.

The Giant and the Torch

(A Fable)

By M OSSAYE J. OLGIN

The giant lay in a stupor, the giant was weary, the mind of the giant was in a haze. The pigmies said to themselves "This is our opportunity." The pigmies got busy. They twisted ropes with which they fastened the giant's fingers and toes to the ground of the cave he lay in. They sharpened tacks with which they tacked to the ground his hair. The giant paid no heed. The pigmies proceeded to do their ugliest mischief. Some perforated his skull with tiny cunning instruments and cut a multitude of winding paths through the substance of his brain, while a group of their kin, black-robed and oily-faced, sang a hymn of heavenly justice and love and beauty on earth. Others perforated his chest and sank into the chambers of his heart an array of pipes through which they pumped with cleverly constructed pumps his life-giving blood, while another coterie of their folk, bespectacled and armed with folio parchment, chanted soothingly a chant of co-operation and harmony and peace. Still others dug files through the skin and the muscles of the giant and sawed pieces of his his bones, sinews and tissues, while their brethren in gala attire suavely purred a lovely tale of equality and fraternity and freedom for all. The giant got restless. The giant sighed.

The hymn-singers put more honey in their voices, more oil in their tunes. The giant stirred. The parchment-bearers brought new mountains of learned material, put more emphasis in their lullaby-chant. The giant groaned. The uniformed brethren redoubled their mellow tale. The giant braced himself. All the time the path-cutters and blood-pumpers and bone-sawers kept on busily doing their work. The giant writhed. His bulky body became tense.

The friends of the giant were scattered throughout the cave. The friends of the giant sought to wake him up. The giant was still overwhelmed by his slumber. The voices of the hymn-singers and peace-chanters kept him asleep. The oldest friends said, "Bring in the torch." In they brought the blazing torch. Right between the eyes of the giant they planted the torch. Piercing rays of light struck the giant's eyes. He woke up. He looked around. He perceived the pigmies. He shook himself with all his might, he loosened the fastenings that held his limbs. He lifted a hand and "Bang," the blood-pumpers ran away in fright. "Crash," and the bone-sawers disappeared in every direction. "Clang," and the giant rose to his feet, the giant opened his mouth and the first word he said was "Soviet." The giant left the cave, and went into the wide, open world to live and enjoy the light of the sun.

BEFOGGED

By CHARLES OLUF OLSEN

ONCE I saw an old laborer standing by an employment-office blackboard. His face had a look of marred blankness that reminded me of a schoolboy's slate—a little soiled, with half-obliterated writing on it. As I regarded him he turned his eyes to mine and this is what they said to me:

"I work because I must. This torture of work is hateful to me—why, I do not know. I tire of it easily; it has no interest for me; I am always trying to get away from it. But there is the greater torture of being broke. When I have no place to sleep and it is cold; when I am hungry and have no food; when I am hunted and despised because I cannot pay my way this torture drives me to the lesser torture of work."

"However, as the sum of my wages mounts the torture of work becomes greater and my remembrance of the torture of being broke grows dim. When the sum of my wages is big enough to enable me to go back to the city and buy my freedom for a time, I go; then I shall sleep in a warm bed each night, eat whenever I feel like it and the people who supply my wants will be my friends and smile on me as long as my money lasts. When my money is gone I shall stand the torture of being broke until the torture of work again seems the lesser; then I shall be driven to work again."

"I KNOW some men LIKE work. What do they find in it that I cannot find? Is there a meaning to work that I cannot see?"

"Once I almost understood. It was a morning when I felt real well—a bright, sunny morning, the morning of pay-day. I nearly liked work that morning; but the next day I quit."

"I believe that if I could go away some place, where the torture of work and of being broke could not reach me, and sit with my head in my hands for a long time and think, I could solve the question."

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

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THE CAMPAIGN FOR "THE DAILY" By JOHN J. BALLAM

Sunday, January 13, 1924! This date will be remembered in the history of the American labor movement as a red letter day. For on this day there comes into being the first Communist daily newspaper printed in the English language—The Daily Worker.

Last August, 1923 the Workers Party of America announced the opening of a drive to raise \$100,000 to establish an English-language daily. This announcement was received with some scepticism by old and experienced newspaper men who said that simply could not be done. But the 20,000 members of the Workers Party went quietly to work. Committees were organized in sixty cities throughout the country. The militant rank and file pledged themselves to buy at least one \$5 share of preferred stock each. The Workers Party maintains a press in various languages spoken by the working class of America, with a circulation of over one hundred thousand copies. Recognizing the need of one English-language daily, our people went to work with a will and inspired by their example drew into the campaign thousands of militant workers and exploited farmers who out of their little have given much.

Of the \$100,000 fund \$90,000 has now been raised, and the balance is coming in with every mail. Thus in the short space of four months a little band of determined fighters in the proletarian cause brought into existence a powerful machine with which to aid the working class to fight its battles against its ancient enemy.

The Daily Worker owes its origin to the devotion and sacrifice of thousands of silent and unknown heroes of the working class of America. It is born out of the loins of the exploited and oppressed workers and farmers of this country. It is bone of their

bone and flesh of their flesh. It comes to marshal the hosts of labor in the social revolution which shall create a New America—the American Republic of Workers and Farmers.

"I am on my death-bed," writes one disabled soldier in the industrial war, "but I am sending you \$10, which is all I possess, to help you to start your daily paper to continue the battle for economic and political freedom in which I have given my life."

"I want to subscribe for 12 shares of stock in the Daily Worker for my children and nephews and nieces," said one office worker who desired her name to be kept secret for fear of losing her job, "because I want them to own a share in the organ of labor's emancipation."

"Here are twenty iron boys for The Daily Worker Fund collected by me from the slaves in the steel mills of Youngstown, Ohio. May The Daily Worker soon appear and expose the hellish conditions under which we work and die."

From the coal fields of Illinois and Pennsylvania came back the lists tattered and smooched with the grime of the toilers, filled with the record of the dollars and dimes of the coal diggers, and carrying in broken English the message of the solidarity of the miners and their pledge to support the Daily Worker and to carry on the fight for a government of the workers and farmers of America.

From the textile mills of New England; from the clothing workers of New York; from the sailors in port and at sea; from the railroad shops; from mill, factory, mine, farm and field came the response of the workers to establish their paper—The Daily Worker.

Where others have failed we will succeed; for The Daily Worker grows

out of the needs of the workers. It is their paper. It is their voice. It is the instrument of their emancipation. For they have paid for it; and the workers and farmers of America will support and cherish it. The Daily Worker is built upon the hearts of the working class. Every page and line will be filled with their spirit. It never will, it never can desert or betray them. For the Daily Worker is the child of the workers and farmers of America.

The capitalist press depends for its foundation and support upon the capitalists, the big business men of this country. The capitalist press will not desert or betray its masters—those who furnish the money for the maintenance of the big English dailies.

The Daily Worker was founded by the workers—it appeals for the support of the workers; thus created and thus maintained The Daily Worker belongs to the working class and will lead them into battle for the final overthrow of capitalist society which is built upon their misery and degradation.

The successful outcome of the Daily Worker Campaign Committee's drive for the \$100,000 is a real achievement. The Committee congratulates all those who participated and co-operated to bring about the birth of The Daily Worker. The next task—150,000 readers for our daily!—50,000 subscribers from coast to coast—150,000 workers receiving the glad tidings of a new day and the reports of the advancing proletariat three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

Let us, by working for The Daily Worker in Chicago, at the same time work for the establishment of a workers' daily in every industrial center in the country, until at last, the workers realizing their power and their slavery, unite to and forever

the exploitation of the working class and to establish in these United States a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

WAKE UP!



READ THE LIBERATOR!

BETWEEN the covers of "The Liberator," each month, you will find articles on the political and industrial struggles of labor written by the recognized spokesmen of American Communist thought—Robert Minor, Max Eastman, William Dunne, John Pepper, J. Louis Engdahl, C. E. Ruthenberg, Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, and James P. Cannon.

If you like fiction—who does not enjoy the story of the lives, the sufferings and the joys of other people—you will find it in "The Liberator." The best work of Floyd Dell, Mary Heaton Vorse, Michael Gold, Moissaye Olgin, Joseph Freeman and many others appear in its columns.

Artists and poets who write in "The Liberator" are not gagged by what is permissible in capitalist publications. They express that which seeks expression freely, and you get the result—unadulterated, uncommercialized art.

"The Liberator" can fill up a gap in your life. It will supply that which adds flavor to your understanding of the change that is going on in the world.

Send for a copy and convince yourself and then subscribe to receive it regularly each month.

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The Next Crisis in Germany

By LUDWIG LORE,

Editor, N. Y. Volkszeitung.

Motto:—Society has but one alternative: Either forward into Socialism, or reaction into barbarism.—Frederick Engels.

To that part of the international labor movement that took its revolutionary ideals seriously Germany has been a series of heart-rending disappointments. It is the great tragedy of the modern working class movement that its German leaders, after an era of peaceful adjustment to the capitalist world, broke under the strain and were carried along in

a whirling current of national hatreds. The German Social-Democracy deserted the working class in its hour of greatest need, to stand behind the bourgeoisie at the moment when world capitalism stood at the zenith of power.

1918, discouragement, defeat, and revolution in Germany. Once more a desperate working class stood at the parting of the ways, and again the leaders, instead of taking a potent step to wrest the workers of Germany out of the power of a weakened and shattered bourgeoisie, chose the path that led to capitalist reconstruction against proletarian revolution.

Five years have passed since the founding of the German republic, and the German working class is staggering on the downward path to ruin. Its political influence, in spite of a Socialist president, is dead. Its social institutions have long since succumbed to financial ruin that has emptied the nation's coffers. Its labor unions, in the face of an era of unemployment, have lost all possibility of aggressive action.

In this tragedy of annihilation there is only one hope, the growing power and strength of the German Communist movement. From the outset it has struggled hard, sometimes in open rebellion, for the most part patiently, in a determined effort to educate the working class to an understanding of its mission. More bitter than its capitalist opponents have been the leaders of the Social-Democracy on the political field as well as in the trade union movement. Yet Communism grows apace. Even stronger than the words of Communist agitators, recent events have opened the eyes of the workers. They see capitalism once more in undisputed power. They are starving and suffering in the face of ravishing luxury. They are tiring of leaders who have no hope, dread the victory of the Communist movement, and make a last, desperate effort, by suppressing it and forcing it underground. But just as the Social-Democracy grew in the Bismarck era of exception laws, so the revolution will grow now despite persecution. In 1918, the German working class could be hoodwinked. The next revolutionary crisis will find a sadder but wiser working class.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

The Industries for the workers!

ABOUT LABOR BANKS

Editor of The Daily Worker—You may be interested in the conclusions of a worker on labor banks and banking. I have thought about it a good bit and what I want to know is this: If the workers own only about one-third or less of the country's wealth, how will it help them to put what they can save away in labor banks to fight the bosses on the investment field?

I think too much fuss is being made about labor banks and too many workers are thinking and fussing about the overthrow of capitalism. Z. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.

What Do You Say?

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Greetings to

"THE DAILY WORKER"

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S. Bloomkin
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Ph. Meltzer

The German Proletariat

By SIMON FELSHIN.

We will strike at your audacity.
We will know you by your spiked helmets.

Your gold braid will not save you.
We will drag you from your horses.
On that day there will be no pity.
We will trample upon you.
We will throw you into the canals
As you did with Rosa Luxemburg.

We are hungry,
But we are still strong.
Look to your weapons,
For we have need of them.
For our children,
For ourselves,
For a piece of bread
We will strike at your audacity.

Enough of war,
Enough of suffering,
We fight for freedom,
And you fight for gold braid.

The rich, the nobles and the generals
have leagued
To put their heels on our necks.
Because you had your heels on our necks,
And because you took our bread,
We will drag you from your horses,
And we will stamp on your faces
with our heavy boots.

Your audacity does not frighten us.
We have a greater audacity.
We will know you by your shining boots.

Your regalia will not save you.
We will pursue you into your mountain fastness.

We will strike at your audacity.
What can you do against the millions?

From the factories and the farms,
Against your Iron Brigades
March the hosts of the proletariat
Which are legion.

IN 1924? A MILITANT'S PREDICTION By WM. F. DUNNE

The little naked lad that is the New Year 1924, is going to make trouble for labor.

He inherits from his predecessor a dislike for the aims of Labor and finds that 1923, while still a youth, believed in showing Labor its place. Only the increase in employment prevented 1923 being a disastrous year for Labor. 1924 begins with unemployment on the increase; what does the year hold for Labor?

In 1923, the federal government threw its weight against the striking railway shopmen with the result that their unions were destroyed so far as fighting ability is concerned. The same anti-labor element is still in control at Washington, and will remain in control through 1924.

Coolidge is for Wall Street; Wall Street is for Coolidge and Labor will get just as much and no more consideration from Coolidge than the exigencies of a campaign year seem to warrant.

There is a cold hostility to every section of the Labor movement; that is the outstanding feature of the present regime and that with the increase in unemployment and the excuse of a strike of the soft coal miners may flare into open acts of violent suppression.

The coal miners can either strike or make an abject surrender. There will be no give and take—with the miners doing the bulk of the giving—as in the anthracite controversy. A bituminous strike affects basic industry immediately. Non-union coal production is on the increase. The operators are in a belligerent mood. They feel that Coolidge will see them thru. A fight seems inevitable.

The election campaign will absorb the attention of Labor as never before. Labor is doing more political thinking than at any previous period and will appear on the political field as a unit with the farmers in many sections.

The Gompers machine is going to back McAdoo; so are some of the railway organizations despite McAdoo's announced hostility to the policy of government ownership of the roads to which the brotherhoods

and other organizations are committed.

The middle West and West will see the wage-earners and farmers in politics with a class party as their weapon. 1924 will mark the beginning of the entry of the farmers and wage-earners into the political field as a separate entity, a political force that American capitalism must reckon with from now on.

Recognition of Soviet Russia will be an issue before the present session of Congress.

The assinine acts and utterances of

Secretary Hughes, ably assisted by the feeble viciousness of the Daugherty Department of Justice, has put Soviet Russia's enemies on the defensive. Mr. Gompers alone stands unshaken; to him the recognition of Russia means a personal defeat—a major defeat. Should recognition come before the next A. F. of L. convention it might even contribute to his defeat. So the A. F. of L. lobbyists will fight with the Wall street bankers, who hold the czar's bonds against Soviet Russia, that the prestige of Gompers may not be im-

paired while he is still of service to them.

The Convention of the United Mine Workers to be held this month is, in many ways, of more importance to Labor than the A. F. of L. Convention next fall. Should the Lewis machine be defeated or even badly shaken, it will be evidence of the growing strength of the left wing movement, and more than one international union official will begin to break out of his flag locker an ensign of a somewhat more lively hue.

As for the A. F. of L. Convention itself, a safe prediction would be that it will do nothing except to tighten the lines against the "reds."

It will meet at a time when the unemployment situation will be critical but no sane person will expect the Convention to propose any remedy not approved by the Civic Federation and the Chamber of Commerce. It is likely that unless the unemployed invade the Convention hall the subject will never be mentioned on the floor.

In 1924 and perhaps for several years following, the economic power of the Labor unions will decline. Jobless workers cannot strike and those who are lucky enough to have jobs do not want to strike.

The Labor unions will turn more and more to the political field and even by the end of 1924, there may be a high and increasing level of consciousness among the masses of American workers engendered by the political thinking they have been, and will be forced to do.

In the educational and organizational work designed to speed up the left wing activities in the Labor movement, to give the new tendency, toward class mass political action, a militant working class character, the Workers (Communist) Party of America is in the lead. It has, in fact, little, if any competition and the growth of the W. P. of A. in 1924 will be an accurate guide to the progress made by the American working class as a whole.

THE KEY

They led him to a cell,
[This too-great lover of freedom.
The gate clanged to, the jailer left:
The bars bent not,
Tho he pressed at them with all his strength.

Here is something stronger than argument,
Mightier than the clenched fist,
Closing with a metallic shudder,
unchangeable, final,
Not to be moved by a race on its knees,
by the hoarse shouts of a million,
by tides of men.

Your faith in freedom, in brotherhood,
in the flaming goal,
Shakes and crumbles . . .
Are they all a mockery,
Beautiful to dream, dying like drowned waves
under stiff cliffs of granite?

Do not waver, lover of freedom:
The gate will swing wide
As surely as it swung narrow:
something near you, a little something.
A little idea, maybe, will be the key to all barred gates,
Will melt at last all chains and prisons forever.

—Clement Wood.

Editor's Note.—In sending in the above contribution to the first issue of "The Daily Worker," Clement Wood encloses a note wishing the Daily "Good Luck."

More Movie Hokum

Faked Ending Mars Gripping
Picture of Southern Peonage
By WILLIAM F. KRUSE

Among the Picture Reviews in a recent issue of a movie trade journal appears that of a new six reeler, "The Whipping Boss." The story, to quote this journal, "seems to have been made solely to show the dreadfully cruel and inhuman methods employed in some parts of the United States where convicts are leased out to work for lumber companies, etc. It deals with the case of a young lad who is found stealing a ride on a

freight car and sentenced to ninety days of work in the swamps owned by a lumber company. How he contracts fever, is brutally beaten by the overseer, who when ordered to release the boy is told by a "trustee" he is dead, and who subsequently sets fire to the stockade where the prisoners are chained in for the night, furnish the chief points of the picture."

Then comes the rub. "A good patriotic note is sounded by the appearance of the commander of the American Legion Post through whose efforts the villains are brought to justice."

This is propaganda with a vengeance. We object to propaganda—it would have been true to life if they had made the Legion commander the owner of the lumber camp, and had the rescue pulled by some trade union organizers—with a few epilogue "shots" of the Communist Commonwealth for a finale.

The producers of the picture may argue, with much justice, too, that without the hokum ending they would never have gotten it by the movie trust or the censors. The journal tells the exhibitor, "The patriotic angle and the happy ending, with the boy restored to his weeping mother, may lighten the theme enough to put it over for you."

Not even the use of a Florida Legion Commander as an instrument of social progress is too much for the purveyors of movie hokum. Its all right in reel life. But this story is based on REAL life. That boy, Martin Tabert, was flogged to death in a Florida camp, and when he died he stayed dead. There was no "return to his weeping mother" up on a North Dakota farm waiting for the boy's earnings to pay the interest on the mortgage.

Nine-tenths of the film is worth support, the other tenth can be neutralized by being shown up for the bunk it is. The American workers, through effective political and industrial organization, could dictate also the terms of their film entertainment. We need more films that tell the story of Labor's sacrifices to profit and of the struggle to be free. Now they are not for us unless mixed with a strong dose of plute propaganda poison.

"Anna Christie," Eugene O'Neill's powerful drama, has been made into a splendid film by Thomas H. Ince. The producer is credited with a faithful rendition of the play in story, setting and action by the National Board of Review. That is saying a good deal.

The heroine is a girl who has become a woman of the streets at the age of twenty, her father a worthless old coal-barge captain and her lover a shipwrecked stoker. The life of common workers is the material of which the play and film are made and all who are weary of the customary film twaddle will be refreshed by this departure from the ordinary run.

The Workers Dramatic Club extends its felicitations and brotherly greetings to the first organ of the class conscious revolutionary working class, The Daily Worker.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

GREETINGS

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CHICAGO

Separating the Chaff from the Wheat

By ALFRED KNUTSON.

Within so-called farmers' and workers' movements, like the Nonpartisan League and several state Farmer-Labor parties, there have not been, heretofore, hardly any distinction between the make-up of their membership. In the Nonpartisan League, for instance, it was usually felt that hired men on the farms, the tenants, the small farm owner, the well-to-do farmer, the small banker and the small business man, had common economic interests. The enemy of all these was thought to be "big business", and for that reason they were urged to unite their political forces, in order to administer a death blow to this one monster—the exploiter of them all. Such was the talk of League organizers in the northwest.

However, with the advent of more acute economic conditions, we are beginning to witness a different line-up between these various elements. At the recent Nonpartisan League convention, held at Bismarck, N. D., when such fundamental matters as "recognition of Soviet Russia", "land for the users", and "a five year moratorium for working farmers", were brought to the attention of the delegates, the officialdom of the League, the lawyer-and-banker-leaguer, showed their disapproval by refusing to consider them at all, while some fifty or sixty honest delegates, hard pressed financially, manifested their sympathy with these necessary demands of the farmers and the workers.

Just recently R. W. Frazier (one of the prominent old-time leaguers), chairman of the republican party in North Dakota, announced that, "for the sake of harmony" he was in favor of the candidacy of Coolidge. This is a brazen betrayal of the real interests of the rank and file of the farmers and the workers in North Dakota, and can only serve to separ-



FAMINE

ate still more the petty, bourgeois elements from the class conscious workers in both town and country.

In South Dakota this same filtering process between the classes is in evidence. The so-called minority group in the Farmer-Labor party have omitted from their platform, the two most important planks adopted by the Pierre convention, namely, "land for the users" and "a five year moratorium for the working farmers".

Batcheller, the leader of the Farmers' Union in South Dakota, comes out in the press and states that the farmer is made to look like a criminal by his insisting upon these obviously necessary measures. Beck, the agent in the state of the reactionary Gompers, talks pompously about how "fundamental democracy" is endangered by such a "radical" program. Bates, Bartling and others, who have been prominent and "good" leaguers and Farmer-Laborites in the past, express themselves in a similar tone.

The guns of the opposition are trained against Tom Ayres, the South Dakota farmers' and workers' candidate for United States senator. To the discomfiture and dismay of the pussyfooters and politicians in the state, Ayres is insisting upon a moratorium and land for the users. He could hardly have thrown a bigger bombshell into the camp of the reactionaries than by thus fearlessly giving expression to the vital needs and demands of the exploited farmers.

The struggle in South Dakota is interesting and of the greatest significance to the farmers and the workers of the entire country. Here, in embryo, we witness the separation of the chaff from the wheat,—the petty bourgeois philistines and middle-class philosophers are slowly, but surely, losing their grip on the masses.

A Bunch of Live Wires - - - By Earl R. Browder

THE liveliest bunch of live wires to be found in the trade unions of this country, is in the Trade Union Educational League. The center of discussion whenever progressive policies are being advocated. All over the country the trade unions are being stirred into new life by this band of militants, with their uniform program of progress, and their fighting spirit directed against the employers and their agents. The T. U. E. L., the left wing of the American labor movement. It is the one outstanding promise of a bigger and stronger labor movement in the near future.

Central and important in the work of the T. U. E. L., is THE LABOR HERALD, monthly magazine of the league, which has been published for the past two years. This magazine has established itself as an authority on trade union problems in America, as well as the guide and inspiration for the fighting left wing militants. Interesting and well-written, in contents from month to month the most fundamental information and analysis of the working class

movement in America and of the world. Even its enemies read it, which proves that THE LABOR HERALD is an established institution.

Grouped around the Trade Union Educational League are the left wing organizations in the various industries. Some of them, such as in the needle trades, are sections of the T. U. E. L. Others are independent, and the members of the League work with them along with many non-members in that industry. Such industrial committees, directing the left-wing on a national scale within the broad scope of each industry, are functioning in the Railroad, Metal, Needle Trades, Printing Trades, Food and Leather, Textile, Marine Transport, Tobacco, and Coal Mining Industries. Around each committee is being built up a larger group of workers who propagate and organize for industrial unionism, the labor party, militant leadership, and the other phases of the League program.

These left-wing live wires are also building up their own press in each

industry, as well as backing the general publications. Thus the Railroad Committee publishes the RAILROAD AMALGAMATION ADVOCATE; the Needle Trades Committee publishes the NEEDLE WORKER; the Metal Trades Committee issues the AMALGAMATION BULLETIN; the Printing Trades Committee is responsible for THE INDUSTRIALIST; the Building Trades Committee has launched the PROGRESSIVE BUILDING TRADES WORKER; and the Mining Committee publishes in seven languages the PROGRESSIVE MINER. A complete network of organization and press is thus being woven throughout the labor movement, consolidating and centralizing the left wing movement.

The Trade Union Educational League has also published books and pamphlets covering all phases of the labor movement, national and international, in the Labor Herald Library. Nine publications have been issued, the circulation of which have run into hundreds of thousands. The library constitutes a arsenal of facts

and arguments for militants, arming them for the struggle.

Every city and town has its local general group of the T. U. E. L., where the militants gather from all sections of the labor movement; each industry in each center has its industrial group working with its international committee; and in each union the League militants co-operate to carry on their vital educational work. There is a place for every live wire and militant, and a task for each one to carry out. The Trade Union Educational League is thus made the most interesting and active section of the labor movement.

In Chicago the general group of the T. U. E. L., meets once a month, on the fourth Wednesday, at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North St.

Every progressive, militant, and revolutionary worker in Chicago should be interested in getting into the work of the Trade Union Educational League. Such a bunch of live wires, electrifying the labor movement and charging it with new life, will naturally draw to itself all the other live wires in the movement.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS - - - By LOVETT FORT WHITEMAN

TODAY the Negro masses are yet in the clutches of the unscrupulous politician of both Races. From year to year he votes on the simple faith that the goodness in character of the candidate is sufficient force to improve his social conditions. There is something pathetic in the child-like way the Negro voter looks at politics. The entire Race is without any political ideals. Its professional politicians are solely interested in politics only in so far as they may derive graft and lucrative jobs. The platform or program of a candidate is never considered, but the extent of his power to purchase votes.

Nevertheless, there are manifest here and there among the younger men and women against this condition. They make up as yet the few who are able to understand that politics is but a reflection of economic conditions, that government today is but an instrument in the hands of the rich or capitalist class, and that its laws and policies are evolved primarily in the interest of its class.

The Negro who advocates among his people the necessity of breaking away from the oldline parties faces much opposition from the present set of Negro leaders. A simple explanation of this opposition is that the majority of recognized Negro lead-

ers in some way or other live on the bounty of the white capitalist class. Most Negro higher schools and colleges are supported by the contributions of white philanthropists; also his Y. M. C. A.'s and a number of other institutions either of an ethical or non-descript character. The Negro heads of these institutions are the accepted leaders of the Race. They dare not support labor unionism among Negroes, they dare not advocate other than a capitalist ticket in politics. The Negro leader has sold out the man-hood of the Race.

Yet slowly but surely we of the working class are coming to see that the Negro cannot be a man and a beggar at the same time.

A Series of Articles

The above is the first of a series of articles to appear regularly in "The Daily Worker" on the question of "The Negro." The titles of some of the articles already planned are as follows:

"Negro Leadership," "The Negro in the Industries," "The Negro Petit-Bourgeoisie," "The Negro and American Race Prejudice," "The Negro Woman," "Capitalism and the Darker Races," "Life in the Second Ward (Chicago)," "The Negro in Art," and

"The Negro and the Workers Party." These articles will be of extreme interest to white as well as Negro workers.

The Deportations Delirium of 1920

By LOUIS F. POST

Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1913 to 1921.

::

A vivid recital of events in which the author took part, and a startling exposure of Attorney General Palmer's assaults on the constitutional rights of the wage-workers.

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They Can't Stop Communist Propaganda in Germany

Seckt gegen Seckt.

①



Vor dem Seckt-Erlass:
Die Leute sitzen und stehen, sie haben alle Hunger.



Nach dem Seckt-Erlass:
Die Leute sitzen und stehen, sie haben alle Hunger.



Die Polizei, die ihren Seckt kennt:
„Halt, Bürger! Ruhe und Ordnung ist die erste Bürgerpflicht!“



Nach dem Seckt-Erlass:
Die Leute sitzen und stehen, sie haben alle Hunger.

Eine sehrreiche Militärverordnung

Above are reproductions of illegal leaflets and throwaways being spread broadcast by the German Communist Party in spite of attempts by the overlords to crush the Communist movement.

No. 1 is a leaflet in pictures and is entitled, "Seckt (the general) against Seckt (champagne)," and telling about a military decree issued by General Seckt to close down places of debauchery (Schlemmerlokale). Hungry working women took the decree seriously and invaded the swell restaurants. But the police took a hand in the matter. And the outcome was that the debauchery went on as before.

No. 2 is a throwaway showing what the Reichswehr soldier Schulze

Wie der Reichswehrsoldat Schulze
sich seinen Beruf dachte.

②



„Schutz dem Reiche“

und wie es kam



„Schutz dem Reichtum“

Die Fabriken,

Die Bergwerke,

Die grossen Güter

gehören in die Hände der werktätigen Bevölkerung

③

JETZT IST'S
GENUG



Das sind
Die Helfer



Poincarés

The Class Struggle versus Charity - - - - - By LUDWIG LORE

Ever since the end of the war, the German-American population of the United States has been contributing, in one form or another, to the support of the needy in their fatherland. There have been endless collections, bazaars, subscriptions for every conceivable purpose, by every conceivable kind of organization. It is impossible to estimate how much, in money, in food-stuffs and in wearing apparel has gone over to Germany, paid for by the often insufficient earnings of the Germans in this country.

We have never encouraged or supported these collections. We have always deplored the sending of money, even to needy workmen and women on the other side, because we understood that the morale of nations as well as that of individuals, is undermined by charity; because we were convinced that it was a crime against the working-class movement in Germany to cover up the patent ineffectuality of the new republic, and to make it possible for German capital to pay starvation wages in order to be able to compete with the producers of better paid labor in every market in the world.

Then came the appeal from the Russian Soviet Government for assistance in its hour of need. Our German comrades,—no one knows this better than those who were engaged in raising funds at that time—were among the first to come to Russia's assistance. They refused even to consider the suggestion that special collections be made among the Germans here for the suffering among the Volga-Germans. More that since they incurred the wrath of German nationalists who called them anti-Germans, for helping the workers of Russia when they had refused to help the needy in their own mother country. In spite of the bitter opposition that often arose from these German-nationalist elements in the German-speaking working-class organizations and Labor Unions, there is hardly one among them that

did not come nobly to the support of the sufferers in Russia, because our comrades were there to support the Russian Revolution.

Today we appeal to you to support the Friends of Soviet Russia in its appeal for help for the German working class. For that part of the working class needs our help most urgently. We must help those who will not receive food and clothing from the bourgeois organizations that are distributing their bounty through ordinary channels. We must help those men and women who are discriminated against in the industries because they are known as "trouble makers" and radicals. We must give for those who cannot count on the support of their labor organizations, because these are under the control of labor leaders who use their prestige to betray the working class into the hands of the present dictators of Germany. We must help the women who are going without the most elementary necessities of life in order to pay party dues and to support their party press.

This is not charity. It is a part of the class struggle, in which we

must all play an active part. It is a part of the great, world-wide fight for the liberation of the working-class.

This is not charity. For it will strengthen, not weaken, the morale of the men and women for whom this help is intended. Nothing will keep up their fighting spirit more successfully than the certainty that the comrades in America are with them. Nothing will make them more determined in the fight for a working class government in Germany, than the certainty that, whatever may happen, there are comrades across the seas who will stand behind them, who will take care of their children and will support their families.

The government of the United States is preparing now to send food and give credits to Germany, not because our rulers love the German people. It is the fear of that desperation may bring, a powerful impetus toward revolution in Germany. That will give the communist cause all over the world, heart and power, that is what drives them to Germany's assistance. Beside that the great and influential Wheat

gamblers of Wall Street are not at all averse to selling their surplus for good American dollars, to be paid for by the American tax-payers, in the name of humanity.

Just as surely as giving to Soviet Russia at the time of the famine was the duty of every revolutionist the world over, just as surely as the German communists helped out of their own need, took from their own hungry children to feed the starving Russians, just as surely as Russia stands ready today to come to their assistance, just as surely as the revolution in Germany wins or loses with the growth or delay of the revolutionary movement in Germany,—just so surely it is our duty to help to the utmost, to keep the fires of the German revolution burning.

Do your duty by the revolutionary movement of Germany. Send a contribution to the Friends of Soviet Russia, 32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Do this at once. Send a pledge to make a number of contributions from now till the first of May.

The Daily Worker!

Moscow, Dec. 12, 1923.

Hail! The first English Communist Daily of the U. S.! It is with the greatest of pleasure we send these greetings of welcome and cheer to our Comrades who have undertaken this mighty task, and compliments to those who have borne the brunt of the first steps in the magnificent achievement.

The power of the press is unchallenged and because of this we recognize the responsibility undertaken. We assure our American Comrades that we will assist in any way that lies in our power.

With best wishes of success and Communist greetings,
W. P. EARSMAN, Australia.

Militarizing the United States

	1913	1924
Expenditures for National Defense.....	\$260,136,035	\$509,096,796
Regular Army, Number of Men in.....	92,035	134,360
National Guard.....	120,802	160,598
Officers' Reserve Corps.....		76,923
Citizens' Military Training Camps.....		31,000
Reserve Officers' Training Corps.....		101,129
Miscellaneous.....	31,028	
Total number of Individuals under Training	243,865	504,010
Persons in Military and Naval Service stationed abroad.....	55,608(1)	117,238(2)
(1) 1910 Census. (2) 1920 Census.		
Prepared by the Research Department, Workers Party.		
Table No. 1.		